The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, JUNE 28, 1930

TOPICS OF THE DAY

The Tariff Fight Now Goes to the Country

A TARIFF "NOBODY LOVES," suddenly becomes a fighting issue in the campaign for the control of the next Congress.

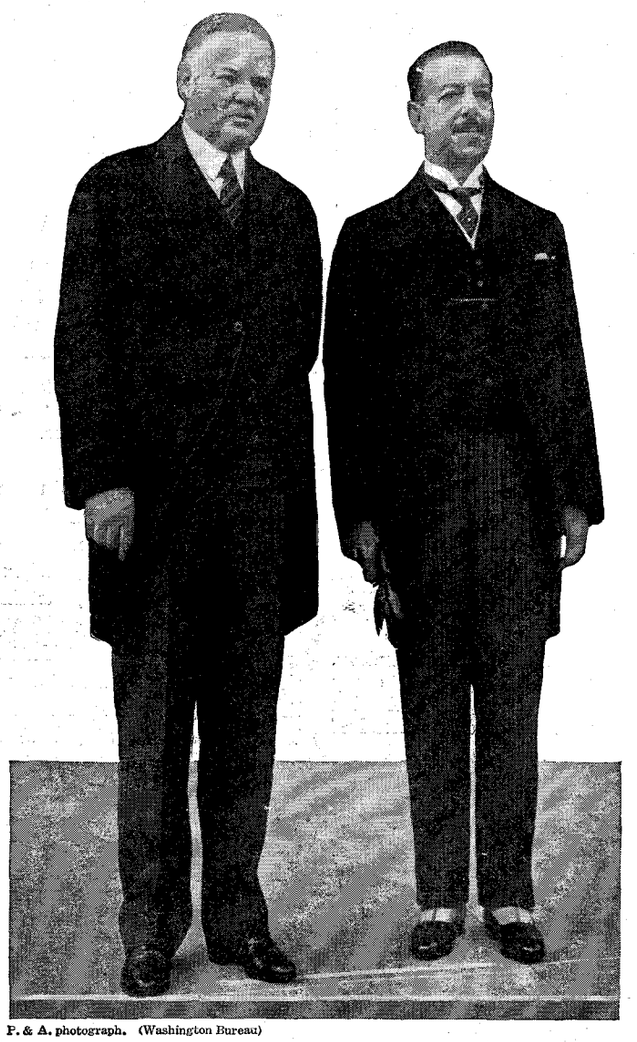
How slowly it moved—it took from January 27, 1929, until June 14, 1930, for the Hawley-Smoot bill to reach a final vote.

But then things began to happen almost too fast to record. The Senate adopted the conference report on Friday, the thirteenth, with only two votes to spare. The next day the House accepted the measure. The next day—even tho it was Sunday—President Hoover told the country that he was going to sign the bill, and why. On the seventeenth the President signed it, and that afternoon a dozen incoming ships were racing madly into port to get their cargoes entered at the Custom House while the old rates were still in effect.

That very same afternoon Senator Borah was offering a resolution asking the Tariff Commission to put the flexible provisions of the bill right to work by investigating costs of shoes, furniture, cement, hose, shovels, spades, scoops, forks, rakes, scythes, grass-hooks, corn-knives, and drainage tools, with a view, of course, to rate readjustment.

The next day the resolution was passed, and automatically Canada put up rates on a dozen commodities to match the new United States tariff.

That the tariff will be the outstanding issue of the fall campaign is asserted by Washington correspondents and outside newspapers.



P. & A. photograph. (Washington Bureau)

Two Presidents Face the Future

President Hoover interrupted his study of the new tariff long enough to greet President-Elect Julio Prestes of Brazil, who will soon be facing such dilemmas as the tariff offered Mr. Hoover.

Democrats, as one writer puts it, have eagerly caught up the tariff issue and the Republicans accept the challenge. "An economic crime, a political blunder by the party that jammed it through, a monument to the incapacity of President Hoover to lead his party, and a demonstration of the ineptness of his Administration," is the characterization of the new tariff by the Chairman of the Democratic party's executive committee, Mr. Jouett Shouse, and he adds: "The people will render their verdict next November, and the Democratic party feels no concern over the result."

But Republican Senate leader Watson comes back sharply:

"Let it be an issue.

"We have never lost on that issue yet. The people of America have prospered under tariff protection."

AND Republican leaders, like Speaker Longworth, Senator Smoot, and Congressman Tilson come forward to defend the tariff against sharp criticisms from Senator Robinson, Senator Harrison, Senator Connally, and Congressman Garner. Meanwhile, the Republican and Democratic national press bureaus exchange compliments, so that David Lawrence of the Consolidated Press is convinced that in spite of all the shifting of votes during the tariff contest in Congress, the Republican party "is still the party of protection, tho with weakened strength, while the Democratic party in the United States Senate still remains true to its traditional hostility to a high tariff."

The political effect of the bill, at least one Democratic paper admits to be uncertain; as we read in the Nashville *Tennessean:*

"From surface indications it does appear that it will give the Democrats an advantage in the Congressional elections this fall. But if business should recover before the fall of 1932, and the wheels of industry should be running full time, the Administration will attribute the improvement to the new tariff, and the Democrats will have a difficult time in waging effective warfare against it."

President Hoover's statement indicating why he would sign the Hawley-Smoot bill, in spite of all the clamor for a veto, opens with a declaration that the legislation was undertaken as a result of pledges given at the last Republican National Convention, and

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"platform promises must not be empty gestures." Then the President presents Tariff Commission figures showing that the average duties collected under the new law will be about 16 per cent. of the value of all imports, as compared with 13.8 per cent. under the recent law. He says the proportion of imports coming in duty free will be from 61 to 63 per cent., as compared with 63.8 per cent. under the preceding tariff. He points out that 93.7 per cent. of the increases are on products of agricultural origin; that only 22.5 per cent. of imports have had the tariff on them raised, the rest being untouched or decreased; that only 27 per cent. of the dutiable items have been given increased rates. The President admits imperfections. He believes that the uncertainties caused by the protracted tariff debates "can only be ended by completion of this bill," and—

"That the flexible provisions can within reasonable time remedy inequalities; that this provision is a progressive advance, and gives great hope of taking the tariff away from politics, lobbying and log-rolling; that the bill gives protection to agriculture for the market of its products, and to several industries in need of such protection for the wage of their labor; that with returning normal conditions our foreign trade will continue to expand."

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The Way It Looks to Europe

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

This is accepted by a number of papers as more of an apology for, than a defense of, the bill. The question is widely raised—"why did he sign it?" Democratic editors find the chief reason to be political. As the Boston *Globe* puts it:

"It is almost impossible for a President to veto a tariff that has been sent to the White House by his own party.

"This is especially the case when there is an election impending.

"If the President vetoed a tariff bill, the campaign of every Congressman and every member of the Senate seeking reelection would be stamped with the disapproval of the official head of the party."

As titular leader of his party, President Hoover must work for solidarity, explains W. W. Jermane in the Seattle *Times:*

"A veto would have separated the President from the regulars and alined him with the radicals, with whom he has little in common.

"It would have destroyed him politically, and might have resulted in a party split that would have been permanent.

"Thus it happens that, altho the new law is not the kind that he asked Congress to enact, and altho in many places it runs counter to his convictions, he has accepted it, and will be compelled to defend it against Democratic attack, as Taft did with the Payne-Aldrich law of 1909. It is easy to understand that the Democrats, repeating what they did in the campaign of 1910, will try to put him in a hole. They succeeded in doing this with Taft; whether the trick can be turned again, will be one of the interesting questions of this year's campaign."

Mr. Hoover shows by signing the bill that he is a regular Republican, and that he is a candidate to succeed himself, argues Frederick William Wile in the Washington *Star*. If he had vetoed such a party measure, he would have been considered a "renegade," and "the Republicans could not consistently propose for reelection a President carrying such a stigma."

But it must be noticed that a chorus of disapproval of the new tariff comes from Democratic, independent, and even a few Republican papers, and that some of this includes the President. Such words as "criminal," "outrageous," "disgusting," "monstrous," "vicious," "dangerous," "mischievous," and the like are common. The Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.) believes this to be "the worst mess ever put together and called a tariff bill." "The greed and daring with which the tariff taxes on some of the most important necessaries of life were jacked up, while commodities free-listed by the present tariff were shifted to the dutiable classes, were equaled only by the glaring untimeliness of the whole undertaking," declares the Syracuse *Herald* (Ind.). The Hearst New York *American* calls this "the most oppressive tariff taxation that has ever been enacted." It is a product, in the words of the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), "not of scientific inquiry and constructive statesmanship, but of petty intriguing and short-sighted greed." In the opinion of the Republican Minneapolis *Tribune:* "The bill contains nothing of sufficient value to agriculture as a whole, to industry as a whole, or to the United States as a whole, to compensate the American people for the higher living costs they will be called upon to absorb." The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.) thinks it easy to see "why no one is satisfied with the measure—it is neither protection, tariff for revenue, free trade, reciprocity, or common sense. It accords with no platform, sustains no general broad interest, and can accomplish nothing."

The fact that the President signed the bill, in the opinion of the Democratic Atlanta *Journal* and Providence *News Tribune*, lines him up with the reactionary element in his party. The New York *Evening World* (Dem.) thinks he has taken "the small way, the way of party expediency, the way of the cautious and timid politician." More personal is the Richmond *News-Leader* (Dem.), which declares that "never again will Mr. Hoover have the place he held in public esteem." In the words of *The Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) of the same city: "The miracle man of 1928 stands revealed to-day as a weakling who lacks either the intelligence or the conscience which was supposed to form so conspicuous a part of his equipment."

And yet there are a host of papers which are above all else relieved over the end of the tariff discussion. "The best interests of the country require that the uncertainty be ended through the enacting of the Smoot-Hawley bill," declares the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.). "Be the tariff good, bad, or indifferent, or a mixture of all three," the industries of the country at least know where they stand, points out the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.). With all the tariff's faults, "it is better, being inevitable, that it should be passed and out of the way," concludes the Democratic Boston *Post*.

Nor are there lacking fair words about this almost friendless bill. It may be unsatisfactory in certain details, but the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Rep.) thinks "it is likely in its practical

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workings to prove much less so than even unprejudiced critics have feared." In Iowa, where recent primaries gave victory to candidates approving the tariff bill, the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* (Rep.) concludes that the loud critics of the measure "are not making a hit with the public generally." It is the best tariff obtainable, concludes the Fargo *Forum* (Ind.) in agricultural North Dakota. On the Pacific coast the Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.) calls the bill "a genuine forward step in tariff legislation," of which the Republican party can be proud. The Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) even thinks "it is as good a tariff law as the country has ever possest." Similar strong defense comes from the Washington *Post* (Ind.).

"Now, Mr. President, Let's See What You Consider 'Flexible'"

—Kirby in the New York "World."

President Hoover's announced intention to use the powers conferred on him under the flexible provisions of the law appeals to the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) as rational and up-to-date. The New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.) finds this attitude "realistic and constructive." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) thinks the President has suggested "the kind of a protective system the American people want." The independent Newark *News* and New York *Daily News* at least hope Mr. Hoover can accomplish results with this machinery.

But the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) thinks that seven years' experience with the flexible clause "indicates it is a snare and a delusion." And the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) reminds the President that "of the four flexible tariff changes which you have authorized, all have been increases." Other dailies argue that tariff tinkering by the Commission will make uncertainty "perennial instead of sporadic"; that the consumer will not go to the Commission with his troubles; that the Commission has an "impossibly large task," anyway, and that it could not make changes important enough to answer foreign complaints.

As to the effects of the new tariff, estimates seem to differ. We find several Washington dispatches analyzing the bill so as to show that it increases duties in the last bill by 20 per cent. A correspondent of the New York *American* finds "an average increase of 20 per cent. in the major necessaries of food, wearing-apparel and housing, to say nothing of the varied raises in the semi-necessaries and luxury goods." On the other hand, Mr. A. H. Ulm in the Washington *Post* estimates that most dutiable goods will show only a 6-to-7-point increase in duties above the 35 to 40 per cent. level in the previous law, and that the actual effects of the bill will be vague, and on the whole rather mild. He thinks that in many cases the duty will not be added to the price of the products which reach the ultimate consumer.

COMPLAINTS that business will suffer come from importers and exporters in large numbers. On the other hand, Senator Watson predicts the return of good times under the new tariff. But "all sensible people," concludes the New York *Times*, "know that if they do come back, it will be for reasons almost wholly unconnected with tariff legislation," while, "on the other hand, if the depression continues, it will not be fair to blame it on the tariff."

Conspicuous changes in individual rates under the new tariff include these:

Commodity	*Act of 1922*	*Act of 1930*
Sugar (Cuban)	1.76c lb.	2c lb.
Cement	Free	6c 100 lbs.
Boots and Shoes	Free	20%
Olive Oil	7½c lb.	9½c lb.
Lemons	2c lb.	2½c lb.
Long Staple Cotton	Free	7c lb.
Soft Wood Lumber	Free	$1 M
Hides	Free	10%
Leather	Free	15% (av.)
Eggs	8c doz.	10c
Butter	12c lb.	14c
Brick	Free	$1.25 M
Raw Wool	31c lb.	34c
Wool Clothing	24 to 30c lb. & 40 to 45%	33 to 50c lb. & 45 to 50%

What Do You Know About That?

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Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 5.

1. Do French, Italian, and American chickens make the same kind of noise? (p. 37).
2. How many automobile frames are produced in an hour in a Milwaukee plant? (p. 27).
3. What do America's modern writers lack? (p. 19).
4. What Bishop has exprest contrition for stock speculations? (p. 20).
5. Who made England air-minded? (p. 32).
6. What are the Mississippi log gleaners? (p. 28).
7. What were the ancient equivalents of stealing automobiles and cracking safes? (p. 21).
8. What legislation in the United States is called the greatest fiscal folly in the history of the world? (p. 14).
9. Where is polygamy still thriving in Turkey? (p. 15).
10. What city is said to pay "racketeers" $6,000,000 weekly? (p. 10).
11. How does water put out fire? (p. 28).
12. Is it actually possible to get what you want through prayer? (p. 22).
13. With what country is Russia rumored to have a military alliance? (p. 16).
14. What is the crisis in the training of an aviator? (p. 32).
15. What is making the Japanese grow taller? (p. 30).
16. Is the radio injuring the Church? (p. 22).
17. How are steel castings cleaned? (p. 30).
18. What radio subject had the largest hearing last year? (p. 22).
19. Who got the gold medal for broadcasting? (p. 17).
20. Who supplies sound effects for the talking-pictures? (p. 37).

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Meaning of the Morrow Landslide

"OBVIOUSLY THE LITERARY DIGEST poll was right—at least in New Jersey," says dry Congressman Fort, defeated for nomination to the United States Senate by Dwight W. Morrow.

What about Morrow?

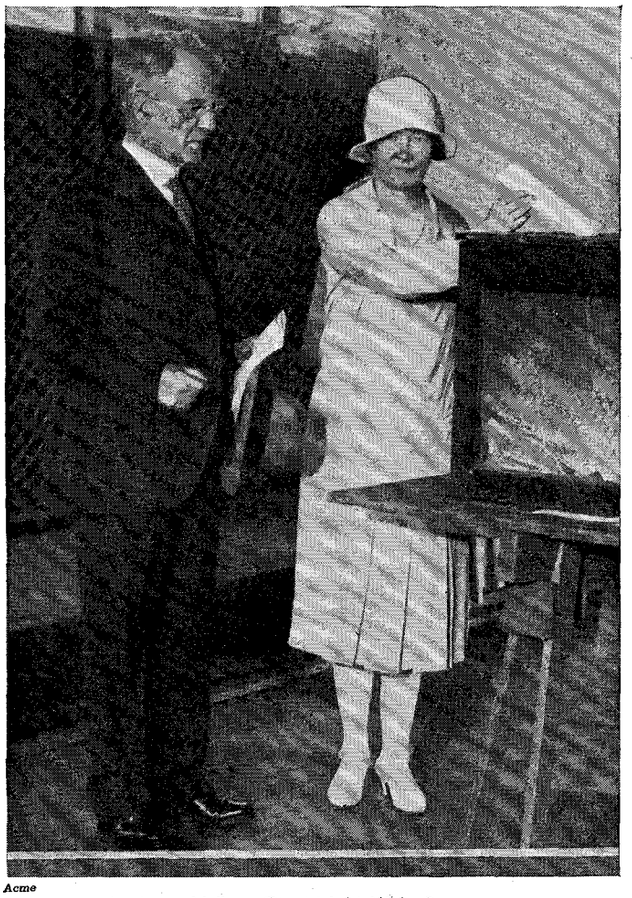
"The Lincoln of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

"A new prophet of liberalism."

"Great personal victory."

"Merely another wet from wet New Jersey."

There, in brief, we get the wet and dry composite news-reel



Acme

Who Got Her Vote?

Ambassador Morrow watching his wife cast her ballot for Senator at the neighborhood primary.

of Ambassador Morrow's "every county" victory in winning the nomination for United States Senator at New Jersey's Republican primary.

STANDING for repeal of the Federal Eighteenth Amendment and a return to handling the liquor problem by home rule in each State of the Union, Mr. Morrow carried the primary by some 300,000 plurality over Congressman Fort, who stood for upholding and enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment. Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, formerly dry, but standing for modification, came in a poor third in the race.

From the leaders of the heads of the two most militant wet and dry organizations come sharply contrasting views of the situation, which epitomize heaps of press comment throughout the country.

Henry H. Curran, President of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, says:

"This is a great tribute to a great man.

"The Republicans of New Jersey not only understand Dwight Morrow's unique abilities, but they also are determined to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, and thus restore to the peoples of our forty-eight sovereign States their ancient American right of local self-government in local affairs.

"The Republican leaders of other States may well take warning before it is too late."

F. Scott McBride, General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, says:

"The nomination of another wet in New Jersey is about as exciting as the election of another dry in Maine. Nationally, it is even less significant.

"As goes Maine, so goes the nation; while on Prohibition, as goes New Jersey, so goes New York.

"With reference to Prohibition, Mr. Morrow will be merely another wet from New Jersey, if he is elected. He is no more wet than former Senator Edge, whose place he would take.

"The phenomenal interest in the nomination of one wet to replace another is probably on the theory that Mr. Morrow may become the national wet leader to restore the liquor traffic.

"If so, it is a vain wet hope, because Mr. Morrow has no plan to solve the liquor problem. The shift in governmental responsibility suggested by him would only increase the difficulties in connection with suppressing the evils of intoxicating liquor.

"Furthermore, repeal, for which Mr. Morrow declared, is not a present possibility, while enforcement, which he favored, will be acted upon during the next Senatorial term.

"Mr. Morrow's nomination is as much a tribute to his personal popularity and distinguished public service in other fields as an endorsement of the wet program. Undoubtedly many who voted for Mr. Morrow favored Prohibition, but saw no danger of dry-law repeal through the election of just another wet from New Jersey.

"The joy of the wets over escaping defeat in one of their chief strongholds dramatically emphasizes the weakness of their showing in every other primary election this year."

MR. MORROW made but one speech on Prohibition during his campaign, it will be recalled, but that was a carefully prepared opening address which the press hailed as making him the national leader of wets in the Republican party. He discust Prohibition not as a moral issue but as a governmental problem, and advocated:

"A repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and the substitution therefor of an amendment which will restore to the States the power to determine their policy toward the liquor traffic, and vest in the Federal Government power to give all possible protection and assistance to those States that desire complete Prohibition against invasion from the States that do not."

Newspapers, sensing the political news values in the Prohibition issue thus raised, put many special correspondents at work in the State, whose stories arouse interest and heighten impressions of the national significance of the result.

Of Morrow's "bunkless" campaign, Lemuel F. Parton writes to the Consolidated Press:

"This former partner of the House of Morgan, slight of stature, studious, bespectacled, picked by his Amherst classmates as 'the most likely to succeed,' is a strange phenomenon in American politics. While he has been compared to Woodrow Wilson, as a scholar in politics, the resemblance doesn't run far, as Wilson possest political aptitudes and resources which Morrow does not.

"Among the seasoned old New Jersey politicians, including warm friends and supporters of Morrow, there is the unvarying opinion that he is the world's worst campaigner.

"He has kissed no babies, he has told no stories about the two Irishmen, he has not 'viewed with alarm,' he has not waved the flag, and, perhaps most astonishing of all, he has made no promises. Characteristically, he has refused to say what he would do in specific instances. Apparently, he thinks of the electors choosing a Senator as he would choose an executive for one of his business enterprises: 'I know who you are and what your qualifications are. I shall expect you to make the

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business succeed. I do not need to ask what you will do in specific instances, as I am employing you because you are supposed to have judgment.'

"This unique political conception seems to sum up Dwight Morrow's appeal—the word appeal not being exactly the right word, as there is a strong suggestion of 'take it or leave it' in Morrow's appearance before the voters."

NUMEROUS correspondents picture Morrow as a neophyte in politics; on the platform he is "a bit shy," and he "never orates." In several papers descriptions tally with these paragraphs by Walker S. Buel in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

"When he returned from London, he found something like two hundred letters asking how he stood on Prohibition. There were virtually no letters asking about anything else. So he told how he stood on Prohibition, and, presto, overnight, found himself the center of a cyclone.

"Morrow is a man of gentleness and dignity.

"He is undoubtedly one of the most likable men in the country, personally.

"There is a feeling in New Jersey that he rings sincerity, and that the idea of political effect does not enter his head when he makes a statement—at least did not before his political education began.

"It is emphasized by some that Morrow was a man of humble beginnings, and that he has never forgotten them. These friends speak of him as a man who is not 'high hat,' not patronizing, one who had the same old family dressmaker fashion the dress for his daughter's marriage to Colonel Lindbergh, and included the dressmaker among the wedding guests.

"They say that he serves no liquor in his home, and while not rated an abstainer, that he refuses to encourage an illegal traffic.

"So far as issues other than Prohibition are concerned, his political creed is virtually a mystery."

"Not in years has a Republican candidate had such an organization set-up as Morrow, with nineteen of the twenty-one county organizations supporting him," reports Edwin W. Gableman to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. There was unusual activity among the women voters, he adds and, "moreover, Ambassador Morrow, a leader in Presbyterian church activities for many years, and a generous contributor, has given an air of respectability to the Anti-Prohibition movement in this section that it never has enjoyed heretofore."

PROF. IRVING FISHER, economist of Yale, campaigning for Mr. Fort, declared that behind the candidacy of Morrow was the plot of a few "multimillionaire wet leaders" to groom Morrow for wet Republican candidate to supplant Hoover and Governor Roosevelt as Morrow's wet Democratic opponent for next President. He continues to call Morrow "one of the ablest and finest men in public life," altho he favored Fort because of his "more pronounced and workable proposals for maintaining sobriety." He adds: "Now that Mr. Morrow has actually been nominated, I hope for his election. Aside from his views on Prohibition, I accept and applaud his views on all great public questions."

President Hoover's endorsement reads:

"The White House will give every possible support to the Republican nominee in New Jersey, and the President and Administration have every confidence that Mr. Morrow will be the next United States Senator."

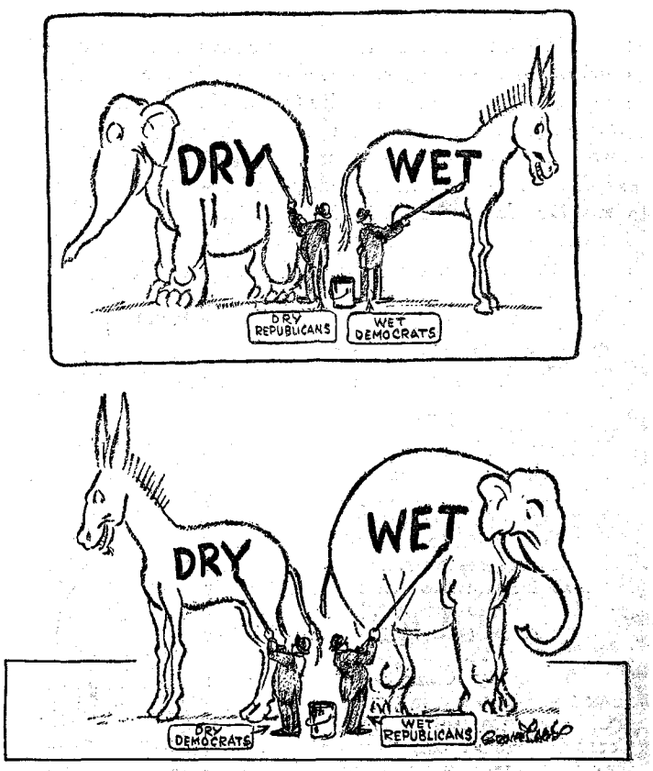
Home-State press views of Morrow's victory are typical of comment throughout the country. *The Jerseyman*, dry Republican, Morristown, says:

"We feel certain that the Hon. Dwight W. Morrow never will put his ear to the ground to determine how he shall speak or vote, but in the great traditions of the Senate will carry out his duty as Senator in accordance with his oath, his own conscience, and the best interests, spiritual and material, of the people of the United States.

"We salute Mr. Morrow and shall watch his rise to a position of beneficently powerful dignity in the Senate with complete confidence as to the ultimate outcome. We regard this unassuming gentleman as being, from now on, a great factor in raising public service in the United States to its old position of respect and authority."

"NO man in New Jersey was able to foresee the size of the Morrow vote," observes *The Hudson Disptatch*, wet Democratic, Union City. "He is a new kind of man in politics, who has stirred the imagination of the people like Wilson." The Republican party has "surrendered a hopeless cause and jumped on the political-band wagon." Morrow will be a "very difficult man to defeat."

"The liquor issue was clear-cut," according to the Passaic *Daily News* (Ind.); his victory "undoubtedly will bring a new



Two Sides of Both Parties
—Page in the Louisville "Courier-Journal,"

Republican national policy on the much-mooted question of Prohibition."

"In spite of the fact that Mr. Morrow did not satisfy those who favor enforcement," says the Elizabeth *Journal* (Rep.), "thousands of Prohibitionists in the party voted for him." Further:

"He was supported, because it was recognized that he was by far the best candidate in his relation to victory in November; and because of his friendly attitude toward constructive control of the liquor traffic, in spite of his opposition to Prohibition in Federal form."

"A POLITICAL Messiah has made his appearance," the Trenton *Times* (Ind.) believes.

An interesting point in connection with the New Jersey vote is that Mr. Fort, running as a dry, polled a little more than 20 per cent., or one-fifth of the entire vote cast in the Republican primary, while Mr. Morrow and Mr. Frelinghuysen, favoring modification or repeal, received the other 80 per cent. Note how closely this follows THE DIGEST'S straw vote in New Jersey, in which 19.18 per cent. of the vote went for enforcement, and 80.82 for modification and repeal. That is, the vote for Mr. Fort, running on an enforcement platform, was accurately foreshadowed by the enforcement vote in THE LITERARY DIGEST'S poll.

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All Unquiet on the Chicago Front

ALL IS UPROAR on the Chicago front.

The city is hammering away at gangdom.

But will she tire? Is this new battle "just another flash in the pan?" Will the brutal murder of Alfred ("Jake") Lingle, *Tribune* police reporter, which sent the city into this angry drive on hoodlums, be permitted to fade from the public mind, and will the old order be restored after public passion cools?

These are questions in the minds of editors throughout the country. The entire nation is watching Chicago as she battles to rid herself once and for all of the incubus of crime.

Newspapers from coast to coast are featuring the daily developments in the fight, and their editors express a wide variety of opinions on the outcome. Some are frankly skeptical; others hopeful; many commend the city for "awaking at last" and express confidence that she will hammer her way through to ultimate victory.

"Chicago's war is the nation's war," declares the Manchester *Union* in far-off New Hampshire, and other papers agree that the fate of similar campaigns in other cities hangs in large degree on Chicago's failure or success.

Developments on the Chicago front, as gleaned from the city's papers and news dispatches, include the following:

Under "nine hundred million tons of pressure," Police Commissioner Russell, a personal friend of Lingle, steps out of office, saying:

"Some one had to be the red meat. . . . I have had an insurmountable obstacle. By that I mean Prohibition—and I don't give a damn who knows it."

With Russell goes Deputy Commissioner Stege, head of the detective bureau.

First Deputy Commissioner Alcock is named temporary commissioner.

Chief Justice Normoyle of the Criminal Court delivers a special charge to the grand jury to "search out the truth concerning politico-gang connections and crime profits."

Six special "guerrilla squads" of detectives, commanded by men "who have made police reputations by killing from five to eleven criminals each," take the field.

Michael Igoe, minority leader in the Illinois legislature, blames politics for Chicago crime in an attack on Mayor Thompson.

More than 1,200 "small fry" rounded up in police hunt for Lingle's slayer.

The City Council Committee on Police and Municipal Institutions votes unanimously to investigate the police department.

Forty-eight business leaders, members of the Association of Commerce, vote to replace the Secret Six, a committee appointed to investigate crime and cooperate with the authorities, with a committee of sixteen to expand the work.

During all this turmoil, the body of another murder victim, with hands, head and feet removed, is found in the river.

Gangsters are reported leaving town, and gambling and other resorts are said to be "taking it easy" while the drive is on.

"Six million dollars a week for Chicago's racketeers"—that is "the war chest whence comes the money that corrupts politicians, police, and Prohibition agents," declares the Chicago *Daily News*, itemizing the account thus:

"Beer, booze and alcohol, $3,510,000.
"Gambling-houses and handbooks, $1,250,000.
"Disorderly houses, flats, shady hotels, $1,000,000.
"Labor rackets, bombings, arson, kidnapings, $500,000.
"Total, $6,226,000."

And these figures, the paper says, are conservative.

But the slayer of "Jake" Lingle, what of him? Where is the left-handed, silk-gloved killer who shot the reporter through the back of the head in a crowded pedestrian subway on June 9? Ten days after the murder, we read, he was still at large. Rewards of $55,000 offered by three newspapers, coupled with an additional offer of $10,000 by the Press Club, had failed, up to then, to land him in a cell.

But that cowardly killer, whoever he was, "started something," something which seems to give every promise of continuing until Chicago at last is freed of her gangs. In a formal resolution the seven Chicago papers have pledged themselves to carry on the fight, to "restore to the citizens of Chicago civic decency and security of life and property."

Acme Newspicture

Chicago's "Red Meat"

Police Commissioner Russell, who was forced to resign.

"So far as this newspaper is concerned, and we feel we speak for our contemporaries as well, this is a storm that is not going to blow over," declares *The Evening Post*. "It may take months to do the job, but *The Post* is enlisted for a long and continuous warfare which is just beginning."

But can Chicago make this an effective clean-up? Papers all over the country are discussing that question.

"It is not unfair to say that the outcome of this fight depends upon whether the newspapers mean business," says the San Diego *Union*. "If the combined forces of Chicago's newspapers can not beat crime—that is to say, if they can not beat the organized variety, confining crime to sporadic, occasional and isolated episodes—then the press is a sham, the power of the press is a myth, and organized crime is unbeatable."

Not very sympathetic is the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, which says that Chicago citizens "must be rubbing their eyes and asking themselves where the newspapers have been hiding their sensitivity and civic consciousness, their capacity for great moral indignation." Then it demands:

"Why has this declaration of war been postponed ten years? Why did it await the murder of Lingle?"

To the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*, the remedy "lies wholly with the people themselves," and "its application is just a matter of when the public becomes sufficiently aroused to free the police and other law agencies from the influences that keep them from functioning fully in the public interest." The city must clean up its politics first, thinks the Jersey *Journal*. Agreeing, the New York *World* says:

"If the organized business men insist on a complete reorganization of the police, and show that they are determined to prepare a real housecleaning in 1931 elections, they can end what has become a national scandal."

Both wet and dry papers agree that the beer and alcohol "rackets," with their enormous profits, are the root of the city's trouble. "If *The Tribune* and other wet Chicago newspapers will throw their influence to the side of the Constitution and the law," says the Spokane *Spokesman Review*, "will help the Federal enforcement officers and lash the local authorities to a performance of their duties, these fighting feudists will have to quit for lack of sustenance."

But there is a ready retort from the other side. Says the New York *Daily News*:

"The truth is that all of us—police, general public, and even the gangsters—are caught in the net of Federal Prohibition. The only way to get out is to cut our way out."

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Our Biggest Thirteen Cities

A TERRIFIC LEAP from tenth to fifth place, by more than doubling its population, earned Los Angeles the title of "wonder city" of the census.

In 1920 we had twelve cities with more than a half-million population. Now Milwaukee makes thirteen of them. If Washington only had 15,000 more permanent residents, the national capital would make it fourteen.

A glance at the table at the end of this article will show how our "biggest thirteen" have grown in ten years.

Los Angeles captures first honors for the decade by her phenomenal increase of 113.59 per cent. The Los Angeles *Times* suggests that its confirmed position of "metropolis" in the sixth State of the Union means power "to be used and not abused":

"The 1930 census has officially established Los Angeles as the metropolis, Los Angeles county as the principal county, and Southern California as the dominant section of the State of California. The city has a population of 1,231,730; the county of 2,199,557, and the combined populations of the eight Southern counties, now nearly all in, will reach 2,825,000, which is considerably more than half of the estimated State population of 5,426,000.

"Leadership is always a responsibility, and the leadership of so vast an empire as California, with its great resources and area, means a heavy burden as well as a privilege and an opportunity."

San Francisco moves up from twelfth to eleventh place with an increase of 23.5 per cent., and the whole State of California shows a growth of more than 2,000,000 in ten years that is "amazing" to the press of many States.

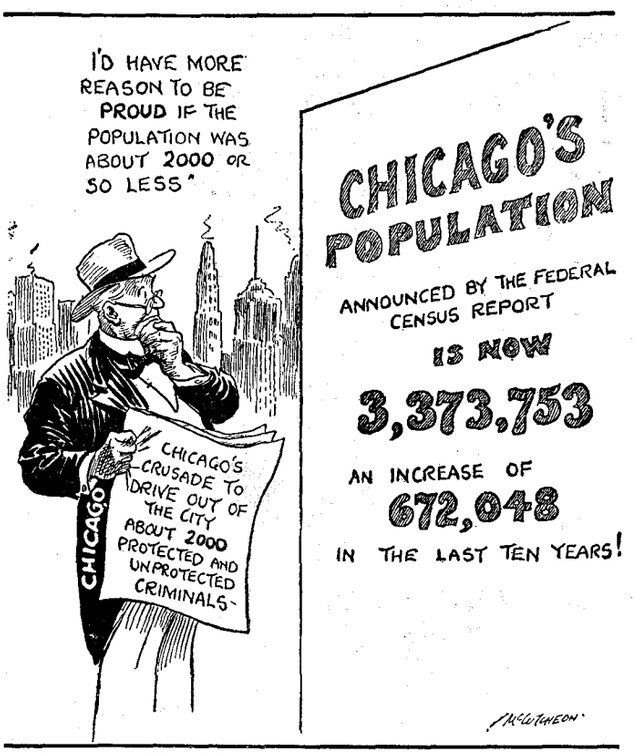
Los Angeles gets a good bit of banter for her spread of census wings over California soil. Thus the Minneapolis *Tribune:*

"As it stands to-day, Los Angeles has an area of only 434 square miles to accommodate its 1,231,000 inhabitants. It only spreads out over a territory larger than the combined areas of Chicago, Philadelphia, and two Minneapolises. It doesn't include a single peak of the Sierra Nevadas, a single acre of the Imperial Valley, nor so much as half a city block of Bakersfield or Alameda."

Yet "California is in a double sense our latest frontier," observes the New York *Times*, continuing:

"To the extent that her prosperity is based on material achievement—the movie industry and Asiatic trade—she has grown like our earlier frontiers, through economic forces. To the extent that Americans are learning to rest as well as to work—and here it is only just to mention Florida—we have in these climate-blest States what may be called a spiritual frontier in the story of the American people."

CHICAGO staged an elaborate civic celebration over the announcement of her census total of 3,373,753, an increase of 24.87 per cent. in the decade, and practically double the population of thirty years ago. Other features of Chicago's hold on second place in our biggest city list are emphasized by the local press. The percentage of increase is above that of the previous decade, while the percentage of New York and many cities fell down more or less in the movement to suburbs so generally revealed by the census. In ten-year periods, from 1860 to 1890, Chicago recorded increased percentages of 264.6, 173.6, 68.3, 118.6. Her population now within corporate limits probably equals, if it does not exceed, the "down State" population. She ranks fourth "if not third," with London, New York, Berlin, and Paris among the world's largest cities.


I'D HAVE MORE REASON TO BE PROUD IF THE POPULATION WAS ABOUT 2000 OR SO LESS"
CHICAGO'S CRUSADE TO DRIVE OUT OF THE CITY ABOUT 2000 PROTECTED AND UNPROTECTED CRIMINALS
CHICAGO'S POPULATION
ANNOUNCED BY THE FEDERAL CENSUS REPORT
IS NOW
3,373,753
AN INCREASE OF
672,048
IN THE LAST TEN YEARS!
McCUTCHEON

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His Slogan Should Be "2,000 Less Population!"
—McCutcheon in the Chicago "Tribune."

PHILADELPHIA according to preliminary estimates, shows only 9 per cent. increase inholding third place. This disappointing census return the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* ascribes not merely to automobiles and suburban distribution, but to the original narrow street and park plan of William Penn, and "failure of those in authority to make adequate provision for the accommodation of a growing population."

DETROIT maintains fourth place with an increase of 57 per cent., sufficient to keep a nose ahead of Los Angeles.

"Cleveland, that looked upon Detroit as a little sister until the beginning of the Henry Ford era, is now 660,000 behind the City of the Straits," remarks *The Plain Dealer* in the congratulatory spirit of big city number five.

In New York, by far our biggest city, the population of Manhattan has declined some 18 per cent. since 1920, but all other boroughs have increased.

Here is the first tabulated showing of our biggest thirteen cities, subject to final official revision of census figures:

City	*1930*	*1920*	*1920 Rating*
New York	6,601,292	5,620,048	1
Chicago	3,373,753	2,701,705	2
Philadelphia	1,963,000	1,823,779	3
Detroit	1,564,397	993,678	4
Los Angeles	1,231,730	576,673	10
Cleveland	901,482	796,841	5
St. Louis	817,334	772,897	6
Baltimore	789,921	733,826	8
Boston	775,729	748,060	7
Pittsburgh	644,795	588,343	9
San Francisco	625,974	506,676	12
Buffalo	572,913	506,775	11
Milwaukee	568,962	457,147	13

Comparing these with the figures in the World Almanac, from latest available sources, we get this list of the globe's half-dozen most thriving towns:

Greater London	7,742,212
New York	6,601,292
Greater Berlin	4,013,588
Chicago	3,373,753
Paris	2,838,416
Greater Osaka	2,333,800

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New Chapter in the War-Debt Story

WORK WANTED—Energetic man, thirty-eight, who has collected two billion dollars in old accounts, desires job. References: The world at large.

Seymour Parker Gilbert, who came home the other day after putting in five and a half years as Agent-General for Reparations Payments, is out of work.

Long-framed, blue-eyed, suave and gentle, but firm, this "young war-bill collector," as *The Business Week* calls him, closed his office in Berlin last month after performing an exacting task that won him praise from all of the Allied nations, and the respect, if perhaps not the plaudits, of Germany.

Mr. Gilbert, it seems, lost his job when the Dawes plan died and the substitute Young plan whirred into operation. With it, a new era is seen opening in post-war settlements. As Mr. Gilbert left Berlin, another American, Gates W. McGarrah, took up his duties as president of the Bank for International Settlements, at Basle, Switzerland. This bank, we are told, will now have charge of reparations accounts and all war debts.

A GERMAN VIEW OF IT

Michel's Way of Sorrow

"If only I could see an end of it."

—"Kladderadatsch," (Berlin).

In other ways have events of recent weeks signalized the beginning of the new era. In Paris, for instance, $37,000,000,000 worth of old German reparations bonds were burned. Germany settled to the task of paying the $9,000,000,000 to which her debt has been reduced, heartened by the promise that the last French soldier would be out of the Rhineland by the end of June.

Then came the floating of the first Young plan loan, which, as we are told by P. J. Philip, Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, "marks for Europe the end of more than ten years of disputes, and puts an end to reparations as a political problem, placing both reparations and international debts on a business basis." The amount of the loan was $300,000,000, of which America's share was $98,250,000. The issue was snapt up, we read, both here and in Europe. Writes Mr. Philip:

"Under the arrangement made at The Hague, even in this first loan Germany herself will benefit to an extent of $100,000,000, this allotment being equivalent to an external loan on terms more favorable than could have been obtained from any other country or banking institution.

"Of Germany's capacity to carry the interest on the loan, no one has any doubt. The latest indications from Germany all point, now that settlements have been reached on reparations, to the beginning of a great revival of industry and prosperity."

But before leaving Mr. Gilbert of whom *The Business Week* says it is "a safe bet" that this "fiend for work" will not be out of a job very long, it is important to note that his valedictory report to the Reparations Commission gives sharp warning that "the future progress of Germany's economy under the new plan depends upon her success in putting her finances in order." As quoted by John Elliott, Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, Mr. Gilbert said, in part:

"The new plan is an act of confidence in the good faith and financial integrity of Germany, and Germany now has a definite task to perform on her own responsibility, without foreign supervision and without transfer protection. . . .

"What is needed most of all is the determination to keep the budget effectively in balance at all times and at all events, plus recognition of the fact that public expenditures can not be permitted to rise, year after year, at the recent pace without running the danger of drying up the source of taxation and prejudicing the future development of German economy."

And now a word about the operation of the Young plan. We borrow from an article in the New York *Times*, written by Raymond Leslie Buell, research director, Foreign Policy Association:

"In the first place, the total of Germany's liability is fixt.

"The present value of this total is a little less than $9,000,000,000.

"Germany is obliged to pay this total in a series of fifty-eight annuities. During the first thirty-seven years, these annuities average about $474,000,000; during the last twenty-one, they will decline.

"If Germany decides to deposit 400,000,000 Reichsmarks in the International Bank, a large part of the profits of that institution would be assigned to the last twenty-two annuities. It is possible that the bank profits will be so large that the German payments may come to an end in 1967 rather than in 1988."

"Perhaps the greatest task of the bank in connection with reparations," Mr. Buell tells us, "is to facilitate the transfer of reparations payments by giving Germany temporary credits, by financing deliveries in kind, or by investing marks in Germany itself." But the bank also will be in a position to assist other countries "undergoing temporary financial crises." In general, the bank will seek to "promote international financial and economic relations."

The Young plan means that "the bitterness of war is replaced by the simple bookkeeping of business," observes the Philadelphia *Record*, and many other American newspapers likewise express gratification. Says the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger:*

"The Young plan is the direct outcome of a sweeping confession of futility by ruling schools of European politics. From now on all the elaborate machinery of world affairs relating to finance and trade will be out of the hands of politicians. It will be directed by the financiers in control of the new Bank for International Settlements, the institution devised to be the central mechanism of the Young plan.

"Thus all Western civilization has come, in the cold gray dawn of the morning after, to realize that there was no Enemy capable of paying the cost of the war."

Details of the first loan under the Young plan will be found on page 40.

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

ANOTHER thing to be thankful for: that Floyd Gibbons isn't your barber.—*Judge.*

DOMESTIC servants are becoming taller, we read. But this does not necessarily mean that they will stay longer.—*The Humorist (London).*

THE business depression is ended, we suppose. The June grads arrived in the nick of time and have the situation well in hand.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

ACCORDING to Dorothy Dix, "no knowledge we ever acquire is so important as a knowledge of what to say and how to say it." Except, perhaps, a knowledge of what not to say and when not to say it.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

FOR once, in all history, a Cannon went off without making a report.—*Tulsa World.*

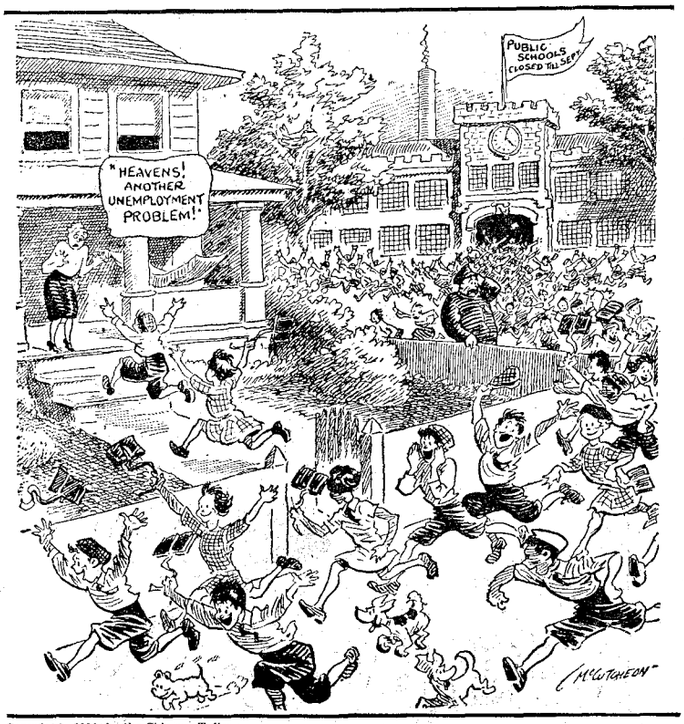
A FRIEND in need is one who has been playing the stock market.—*Ohio State Journal.*

A TAIL-END city is one where two victories in succession are referred to as a winning streak.—*Nashville Banner.*

ACCORDING to a lecturer, a married man is a far more attentive listener than a bachelor. He has to be.—*The Humorist.*

FREEDOM or death is the demand of the Nationalists of India. It would be just like John Bull to refuse to give them either.—*Seattle Times.*

WE don't see what Senators could hope to get out of confidential diplomatic papers if they can't solve a dial telephone.—*Detroit News.*



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Another Army of Unemployed
—McCutcheon in the Chicago "Tribune."

"THIS is a Press-the-Button Age," says a writer. The trouble is that our laundries are apt to press them rather too vigorously.—*The Humorist.*

"THE modern wife goes motoring while her husband plays golf," says a magistrate. Adam delves and Eve spins.—*The Humorist.*

A WARSAW doctor has obtained a divorce because he and his wife were temperamentally unsuited. Now they are Poles apart.—*The Humorist.*

HANG it all! The project for digging a tunnel under the English Channel has been killed again, and those poor girls will still have to swim.—*Detroit News.*

A MAN recently walked half a mile on his toes. Probably his idea was to get as far away from home as possible without waking the baby.—*The Humorist.*

IF the London Conference had come a little later along in the season, the British would undoubtedly have insisted on a clause limiting Bobby Jones.—*Nashville Banner.*

"IN the 'good old days' there were no lamp-posts in London," we read. Motorists seem to be doing their level best to bring back those so-called good old days.—*The Humorist.*

WE read that radio loud-speakers are being employed on farms, instead of scarecrows. Some programs we might mention ought to be especially effective.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

IT is stated that there are over a quarter of a million domestic servants in London. Housewives who have had them all are entitled to start again at the beginning.—*The Humorist.*

SOME of the detours are not even paved with good intentions. —*Florence Herald.*

IF the pedestrian can only survive until airplanes have superseded automobiles, he may be able to enjoy life a little.—*Albany News.*

AN American jazz composer is said to be quite deaf. Then there is some excuse for him; he simply doesn't realize what he is doing.—*The Humorist.*

THE burning of a house at Southampton caused the destruction of six hundred and forty-three poems submitted in a prize contest. It is feared, however, that all the poets kept carbon copies.—*The New Yorker.*

A VACATION is about half anticipation and the other half changing tires.—*Ohio State Journal.*

WE presume now, after the Schmeling battle, the one-time Kaiser feels that Germany won the war.—*Albany News.*

THE automobile is a great moral force; it has completely stopt horse-stealing.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

EVIDENTLY Byrd will keep on being a hero forever, nobody having thought of making him President.—*Birmingham News.*

AT any rate, no one can say Prohibition isn't a greater success than the liquor that is being sold under it.—*Louisville Times.*

EUROPE will now spend the summer grabbing American tourist money, and next winter declaiming how sordid money has made America.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

"AN Eskimo woman is old at forty," states an explorer. An English woman of that age, of course, is only about twenty-eight.—*The Humorist.*

"WHAT would you call a man who deceives his wife for twelve years?" asked a woman in court recently. A magician.—*The Humorist.*

A NEW YORK farmer has found out that old auto license-tags make a good fireproof roof for a barn. There is safety in numbers.—*Miami News.*

A DAIRYMAN has modeled in butter a scene on the local cricket-field. The fingers of one or two of the fielders are said to be extremely realistic.—*The Humorist.*

IN this time of trouble our sympathy goes out to Mussolini. It must be pretty discouraging to find that he has not scared anybody, after all.—*The New Yorker.*

Now that concrete highways are the rule everywhere, it will not be long before some after-dinner speaker refers to the hardening of the arteries of traffic.—*Seattle Times.*

SENATOR HEFLIN of Alabama says the recent defeat of Senator Simmons of North Carolina was an error, but it looked more like a put-out, from where we sat.—*Macon Telegraph.*

"RISE every morning," a magistrate advised a man in court, "with the fixt determination to make your wife realize that you are the master of the house, and see what happens." We know what will happen. He'll have to get his own breakfast. —*The Humorist.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

Uncle Sam's Tariff Unpopularity

"THE GREATEST EXAMPLE of fiscal folly that the world has yet seen" is the unkindly description given by a Conservative London newspaper of Uncle Sam's Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act.

In France, we learn from Paris press dispatches, the new tariff is believed to be giving fresh impetus to Mr. Briand's project for an economic union of Europe.

In Switzerland, writes the Geneva correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, considerable agitation has been aroused, because Swiss industries feel they will be seriously affected. This is especially true, we are told, of the watchmaking and cotton trades. According to this informant:

"The watch and clock industry would be seriously injured by the proposed duties, which would be equivalent to an embargo.

"One-sixth part of the entire watchmaking output of Switzerland is exported to the United States at present.

"The other things which would be principally affected are cheese, wool, and silk goods, embroideries, leather and shoes, and chemicals.

"The duty on embroidered goods under the new tariff would be increased from 75 per cent. to 93 per cent. of their value. Swiss exports to the United States amount at present to about £8,000,000 sterling, while the imports amount to £11,500,000 sterling."

No previous tariff scheme, we read in the Paris edition of the New York *Herald*, has caused greater alarm or aroused livelier resentment among the economists, merchants, and manufacturers of other countries.

Protests from more than thirty nations, we are told, have already been sent to Washington. Threats of reprisal, it is said, are made in the foreign press.

America's blow to French lace exportation provoked, it is asserted, the new system of imposing duties upon American automobiles as a counter movement, a warning of what may be done in other quarters to offset the high American duties on a greater number of foreign products.

A press campaign to educate the people in Italy not to buy American goods has already been started, we are advised by Beatrice Baskerville in a Rome cable dispatch to the New York *World*. She goes on to say:

"German drummers are taking advantage of the situation and coming to Italy in large numbers to push the sale of agricultural implements, hardware, and automobiles.

"They are making energetic efforts to regain their pre-war markets here, offering low prices and long credits.

"One important development is a movement to cut wages in all industries. The rayon and silk producers have decided to reduce the pay of their skilled operatives, with the consent of the Government.

"As most of the goods which Italy exports to the United States will cost American consumers from 25 to 50 per cent. more with the new duties in force, both industrialists and workers' syndicates here acknowledge the urgent need for cutting wages to reduce production costs sufficiently to retain the American markets for their products."

Even with an enormous home market practically reserved for exploitation, says the London *Times*, many American industries have come to rely more and more upon their export trade to keep their plants running at full capacity. So, this newspaper adds, the plain intimation made by this tariff is that the United States, tho anxious to continue to sell, is determined not to buy from abroad, and this can hardly fail to affect that trade.

There's Another Little Matter, Sam!

John Bull: "Don't mention it; I'm delighted to meet you on this matter of smaller navies. Now what about calling off this dog of yours—one friend to another, so to speak?"

—"The Evening Bulletin" (Glasgow).

Says the London *Daily Telegraph:*

"The feeling that fiscal reprisals are a certainty, and knowledge of their being already on foot in Canada and elsewhere, has aroused gravest misgivings in a community to which the preservation and improvement of its place in foreign markets are to-day vital."

WHAT has America to gain from so impoverishing her neighbors, when we are all suffering from the "world slump"? asks the Manchester *Guardian*. The Liverpool *Post* calls the bill "an extraordinary example of wrong-headed economics" and it adds:

"No wonder wide-spread anxiety is felt about its effect on national life."

From a different angle, as noted by John L. Balderston, London correspondent to the New York *World*, we learn:

"*The World* made further inquiries to-day among leaders of British industries likely to be affected by the new American tariff as to possible reprisals.

"The opinion obtained was unanimous that these will be left to Continental countries.

"A high official in the Federation of British Industries, which represents nine-tenths of British exporters, told *The World* the effect of the tariff on British trade will be far less than the newspapers have led the public to suppose, because the previous tariff kept out everything from here except luxury articles, which Americans will still buy despite increased duties.

"The tariff will, however, this authority believes, draw Great Britain and Canada closer together, and give great impetus to the imperial preference movement in this country and the Dominions.

"Altho the Beaverbrook and Rothermere newspaper chains have not yet taken up the American tariff, it is believed that great use of it will be made in the tariff propaganda of these press lords in the next general election and at the coming meetings of the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference here.

"Examination of the figures of British exports to the United

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States shows that boots and shoes, woolens and worsteds and fine china will be the trade most affected; but the total amount of exports to the United States in 1928 in these trades only amounted to about $48,600,000."

THE United States will lower her new tariffs hastily, cables Arno Dosch-Fleurot from Paris to the New York *World* if all the nations hit by them act on the protestations already sent to President Hoover. This, we are told, is the opinion of Armand Megle, Director of the French National Bureau for Foreign Commerce. We are further advised that:

"European countries all sell less to America than they buy from her, this authority points out, and if they merely adjust their tariffs to make imports and exports balance it will be a severe blow to American export trade.

"The new tariff bill has given fresh impetus to Foreign Minister Aristide Briand's plan for an economic union of Europe, Megle believes, and, as all European countries are hit in the same way by the new tariff, it has furnished a practical illustration of the advantage to European countries of forming a customs union among themselves."

The first lesson for Canada, according to the Ottawa *Journal*, is that her market should not be left unguarded while other countries are raising their protective duties, and this daily continues:

"The second lesson is that, shut out more and more from other markets, the United States will naturally seek to get rid of its surplus products in this highly convenient Canadian market.

"The third lesson is that this Dominion should turn definitely to the device of reciprocal, mutually profitable preferential tariff arrangements with the Mother Country and other parts of the Empire.

"Only by such means shall we secure adequate development of our unequaled natural resources and a world-wide market of perhaps 450,000,000 for our increasing products."

Tracking Polygamists in Turkey

MEN IN TURKEY were told four years ago, it seems, that monogamy would be the new order of the day.

But when the law establishing monogamy was passed, we are told, the proviso was made that persons who had more than one wife at the time of its promulgation would be allowed to continue in the polygamous state if "it had been contracted some months before the monogamy law had been enacted.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* then informs us that:

"It was never indicated what proportion of the population this was, and the authorities are now anxious to find out this point. They are eager for the day when they can proclaim that the last polygamous union has ceased to exist in Turkey and that this non-European 'stigma' has passed away.

"It must not be thought, however, that the Turks regard polygamy as in any way a moral stain or that they are anxious to see it die out on any moral ground.

"On the contrary, their historians are never tired of showing that the institution of polygamy was a very wise social device at the time when Prophet Mohammed instituted it, but that, while it was suited to the maintenance of a nomadic society, it had long ceased to be salutary and had become a hindrance to progress.

"Besides, in later times Persian influences had brought many objectionable features into the system, which had in consequence resulted in servitude of the women and softening of the men.

"If the census is extended to the whole country, as is possible, it is likely that polygamy will be found to be surviving chiefly in the eastern provinces of Turkey-in-Asia, where the patriarchal form of life has been undisturbed for generations and where tribal and even nomadic existence has not yet been eliminated."

A Japanese Close-up on India

AS ONE OF THE "so-called colored races," Japanese can scarcely keep down a feeling of sympathy with the Indians in their effort for emancipation.

This is the rather startling statement of the Tokyo *Asahi*, which believes that the time has come for "settling political and economic accounts of imperialism."

Now that the imperialistic colonial policy is rushing toward its end, it maintains, much interest is felt to see how the British Government will change its Indian policy.

Its success or failure, we are told, will give valuable lessons to other nations which possess overseas territory.

The question whether the British Government will manage the Indian situation with adroitness, and whether the Indians will be able to carry on "their great undertaking with skill and success," interests this Tokyo daily profoundly, and it proceeds:

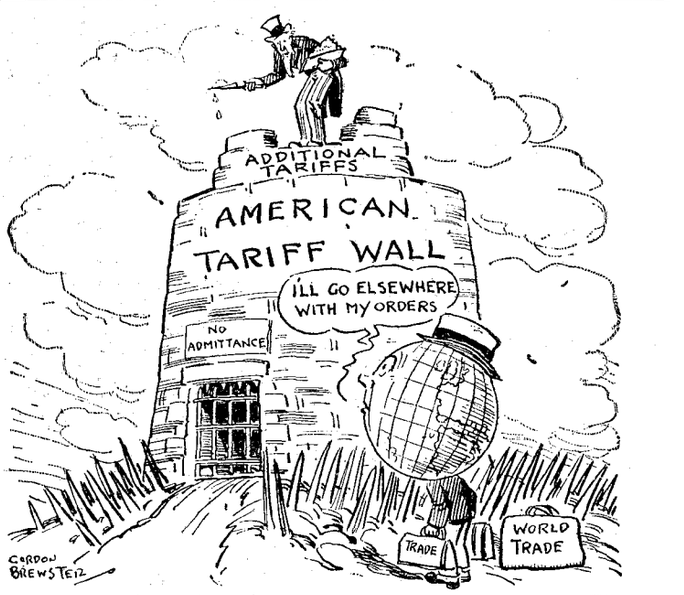
"It may not be presumptuous to contend that it is a chance for reforming colonial policy brought by the force of the times.

"At this important juncture the British Labor party has come into office to reformulate the British colonial policy in concurrence with that force. The party came into office for the first time in 1924, when the first British Empire Labor Conference was called under the auspices of the British Labor party.

"At its opening ceremony, Mr. MacDonald asserted that no idea was more absurd than to look on the Conservatives as the only party loyal to the cause of the British Empire, that the foremost public organization which was patriotically concerned with the prosperity and welfare of the vast British Empire as a cooperating entity consisting of different races and nations, and further that the Labor party alone was the first to comprehend how vitally important was the labor movement and the full development of the imperial life within that Empire.

"The assertion that the Labor party was more anxious than the Conservatives to preserve the interests of the British Empire seems contradictory at first sight, but it implies that imperialistic monopoly will be rent asunder in the vast British Empire, whereas the principle of cooperation, rejecting exploitation, will be conducive to the effective maintenance and further development of the strongly united British Empire."

It was the "high-handed policy of the Conservatives in Britain," the Tokyo *Asahi* claims, that excited the animosity of the Indians, so that the Labor party is burdened with the responsibility of soothing them.



The Builder Spoils the Architect's Plans
—"Irish Weekly Independent" (Dublin).

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A Grim Soviet-German Friendship

JUST WHEN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT is reported to have adopted a policy amounting to an embargo on the export of arms, munitions, and military airplanes to the Soviet Union, Mr. B. Borisov, a Russian military expert, who is anti-Bolshevik, reports a number of things which are held to indicate that a military alliance exists between the German Republic and Soviet Russia.

He contributes his inquiry to *Posliednia Novosti*, a Russian anti-Bolshevik daily published in Paris.

Immediately after the conclusion of the Treaty of Rapallo, he claims, a close military contact was established between Germany and Russia. In December, 1921, he avers, German officers and representatives of a famous German airplane factory were sent to Moscow. They were to discuss, we are told, the question of building a German airplane factory in Russia. Mr. Borisov continues as follows:

Russia's Little Effort to Flirt with Germany

Germany: "Be careful, we are not at liberty here."

—"De Groene Amsterdammer."

"On March 15, 1922, after the commission returned to Germany, the War Ministry of the Reich concluded a secret agreement with the Junkers firm, according to which the latter undertook to build such a factory at Fili in Russia. All these facts were stated by *Der Abend* in 1928.

"In 1923 the construction of this factory at Fi'i was begun. It was designed to turn out three hundred airplanes a year, of which sixty would be retained by the Soviets and two hundred and forty would go to Germany.

"The German Government gave for this purpose to the Junkers firm a subsidy of eight million gold marks.

"But this was not all. Germany's War Ministry made arrangements with the famous Stoltzenberg firm in Hamburg, which during the war supplied the German Army with poisonous gases, for the building of a plant producing such gases in Russia. This plant, built in Trotzk, in the Province of Samara, has been going since 1924. Alongside of Russian workmen, it employed German ones, as well as German technical experts."

FURTHER, Mr. Borisov tells us that all these and various similar facts were denounced two years ago in the German Reichstag by Herr Kunster, a Social-Democratic Deputy. He was threatened, it is alleged, with trial for high treason and for disclosure of military secrets, and the whole fabric of German-Soviet military relations was then camouflaged by still greater secrecy than before. Yet, Mr. Borisov declares, even now significant facts constantly transpire. He continues:

"In the higher circles of the War Ministry there has been no idea more popular than the idea of the Russo-German military alliance. General von Schleicher, one of the chief assistants of the War Minister, does not dissemble the fact that he regards Russia as an ally.

"This attitude is that also of other leading members of the Ministry, such as General von Hammerstein and Colonel von Bredow.

"Various members of the Ministry systematically pay visits to Russia. This year, for instance, General von Hammerstein, General Thomsen, and General Ludwig went there on an inspection trip. High Red Army officers also visit Germany very often, and apparently not for the sake of amusement."

MR. BORISOV asserts that the German Social-Democrats dislike intensely the mere idea of alliance between Germany and the Russian Communists, their enemies. So, he says, they often embarrass the German Government by bringing up the question in the Reichstag. He proceeds:

"During a recent session of the Reichstag, Deputy Lehber thus exprest himself: 'The Government ought to answer fully and clearly the accusations which, by the way, are supported by Mr. Poincaré, and according to which the Reichswehr secretly arms itself and carries on its own secret policy controlled neither by the Reichstag, nor by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and does it all through Russia.'

"Answering this statement by Lehber, General Groener, the Minister of the Reichswehr, said: 'All the facts which you have mentioned took place with the approval of the whole Cabinet.'

"In reply to the question of Deputy Kunster, the General stated: 'I am terribly sorry that the gentleman has touched upon this subject. He knows very well that I can not follow his example and discuss such matters here.'"

THIS retort, this anti-Bolshevik writer thinks, is more eloquent than any words could be. This refusal to discuss the matter, he believes, is a proof of the fact that some secret Russo-German military activities go on to-day as they went on five years ago.

"Against whom are these preparations directed?" he asks. "Against Poland?"

This question Mr. Borisov does not even try to answer. He believes only that any military danger threatening Germany would be regarded by Russia as a danger affecting her interests, too, and vice versa. In other words, he adds, these two countries seem to form at the present time one military group.

And at this juncture we find a Moscow wireless dispatch from Walter Duranty of the New York *Times*, reading in part as follows:

"The Russo-German conference has begun in an 'atmosphere of Rapallo.' From the Soviet view-point this is a notable diplomatic achievement, considering that the relations between the two countries for the last two years have been somewhat remote—and getting remoter—from the Rapallo spirit.

"To an influential section of German opinion said spirit has seemed to become little more than a ghost from the past and it is only a few months since the best informed German newspaper writer on Russian affairs put the question whether the treaty of Rapallo, negotiated in the first flush of the 'Nep' [new economic policy], has any serious meaning nowadays, when the 'Nep' has been whittled down almost to the vanishing point by Stalinist policy."

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Winged Words on the Air

TONE, TASTE, AND SCHOLARSHIP win for Alwyn E. W. Bach the gold medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

These qualities appear in his diction as announcer for the National Broadcasting Company.

"Why don't they give the medal to Blank? I like him best of all." So Mr. Hamlin Garland, voicing the committee of the Academy, imagines the reaction of the usual protesters.

The reply is simple: "It is not a question of liking the character of a man's utterances. We are not concerned with what a man says, but how he says it. Fluency, humor, picturesqueness of phrase are all right in their way, but they do not enter into the competition."

Not What, but How He Says It
Wins the Gold Medal for Alwyn E. W. Bach.

As furnished the press, Mr. Garland has other pronouncements:

"It is a mistake to assume that the Gold Medal for Good Diction over the Radio is for the best announcer; it is given, as the official bulletin carefully states, for good diction on the radio!

"After all, we can hear only a few of the thousands of announcers scattered all over the States. What we have said by this medal is that the winner has the highest markings in articulation, pronunciation, freedom from local accent, freedom from strident or nasal tone, and for general effect as to taste and scholarship. There may be somewhere in America announcers superior to him, but our committee is not concerned with hypothetical cases.

"It is a matter of taste—of comparative ideals of speech. All the men who ranked high had known the advantages of travel, of hearing the best voices. Some of them had been aided by musical training, a few by residence abroad. A man loses his local accent as he rubs against other speakers and better teachers.

"The man from Berryville has no pride in retaining his Berryville flat 'a' and his grinding 'r's.' In spite of himself a student of music in Italy loses something of his strident 'American accent.' A study of Spanish or Italian tends to soften our shrill, tense voices.

"It is impossible for a man to win this medal without some such training. To excel in 'spieling,' in 'wise-cracking,' may help him commercially, but not in competition for the medal."

Why does the Academy take all this trouble? Here is the reply:

"In the general campaign for better-spoken English, we believe the announcer to be one of the most important agencies for improvement, and hence we are doing what we can to encourage better radio speech. The audience which a regular radio announcer reaches every day is enormous, and we feel that the radio stations as well as the public which they serve should take into account the enormous educational power which these daily, hourly speakers exert.

"The American Academy by this medal hopes to aid in some degree the development of the art of speaking, not only on the air and from the platform but in private life.

"Bad voices are a social handicap, and good voices are a business asset.

"A man can succeed, with a very strident voice, but he would have succeeded quicker with a pleasant voice. A philosopher is not aided by an accent which he gained in youth on a farm. We succeed in spite of these handicaps. As we gain in comparative ideas of art and literature we should gain in comparative ideas of speech. That is what taste means.

"We believe the radio announcer can not only aid the European immigrant to acquire a knowledge of good English but that he can influence the speech of isolated communities whose young people have no other means of comparing their own accent with the cultivated voices of those who have had the advantage of travel and education in the art of speaking.

"It remains to say that our work as judges is hampered by inability to hear the distant stations, and by the failure of the men to announce their names. Only a few papers publish the programs and the names of the announcers so that our committee can readily listen in and know to whom they are listening. It would be of the greatest service to the public as well as to us if all the papers would follow the example of the New York *Telegram* and print the principal programs, the hours of their performance, and announcers who present them."

In the sketch furnished of Mr. Bach it will be seen that his training has been along the lines calculated to lead to the reward just conferred on him:

"Alwyn E. W. Bach is of Danish descent. Was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, January, 1898. He is a graduate of the Worcester English High School, and has had a musical education. He has sung in church and has had some experience on the stage. He was for a time in a stock company of players, in Springfield, Massachusetts. He also played the priest in a picture of Hugo's 'Les Miserables.' He was singing on WBZ station, in Springfield, and WBZA, Boston, when called to the position as announcer on WJZ, New York City.

"He has been two and one-half years with the N. B. Company, and is considered one of the very best men on their force. He appears on many of their best programs. He is scholarly, unusually attractive in bearing and speech, in private life. He reads selections from poets and dramatists extremely well, and is, moreover, an intelligent and tactful offhand speaker. He is naturally studious and a hard worker."

The Cover

"HIS Spanish women enchant us even after all that Zuloaga and others have so deeply revealed to us about them." These words by the famous French art critic, Arsène Alexandre in *La Renaissance de l'Art Français* (Paris) refer to Maurice Fromkes and may be tested by the picture on our cover. Tho born in America and educated here, he has chosen Madrid as his residence and Spaniards as his study. In 1927 he exhibited in Paris, Bordeaux, and Amsterdam. In America his canvases are to be seen in the galleries of New Orleans, Buffalo, Washington, and Lynchburg, Virginia.

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Miracle of "The Green Pastures"

HAS "OL' MARC CONNELLY r'ared back and passed a miracle?"

J. Brooks Atkinson, drama-taster for the New York *Times*, thinks he has, in spite of the fact that Ol' Marse Bradford furnished so much of the matter that goes to make up the play of "The Green Pastures."

Ever since the Pulitzer Committee placed its crown upon Mr. Connelly's brow, it has been said on many sides that Roark Bradford, who wrote "Ol' Man Adam and His Chillun," upon which the play is based, deserves something, too.

Robert Garland of *The Evening Telegram* resorted to the "deadly parallel," with this result summarized by Mr. Atkinson:

"Many of the sequences of dialog are practically identical, as Mr. Garland's examination shows, and most of the eighteen scenes of the play have grown out of random sketches from Mr. Bradford's volume."

IT is a pretty question, remarks Mr. Atkinson. "Many of the facts are on one side; most of the opinion is on the other," and he goes on to "discuss the nature and degree of Mr. Connelly's personal contribution to the play":

"By selecting from a series of disconnected sketches, and by writing many scenes and a great deal of the dialog out of his own imagination, he has created an organic work of art which consciously discusses God's relation to humanity.

"Mr. Connelly has looked through the fantastic humors of the book to their folk and religious significance. Mr. Bradford has written with intellectual enjoyment of his material, turning some of it into travesty and caricature. Mr. Connelly has written with the intuition of an artist.

"As his own director he has introduced the choral commentary of the Negro spirituals, which, incidentally, Lawrence Gilman considers the heart of the play; and he has cast the play and directed it for pure, compassionate beauty. Robert Edmond Jones's remarkable scene designs lift the play out of its intellectual origins into the earnest artistry of the primitives.

"If Mr. Bradford were to regard 'The Green Pastures' as a dramatization of his book, he might logically complain that much of his funniest material had been omitted, and that the spirit of his book had been entirely altered.

"But Mr. Bradford does not complain. He shares in the credit and the royalties, and he esteems Mr. Connelly's work highly."

THE play is not "incidental patchwork," but "the warp and woof of his fable" that Mr. Connelly has "engendered out of his own imagination," we are assured as we read on:

"'The Sunday-school scenes are his invention; and they are not comic interludes, but preludes to the main theme.

"In their understanding of the beauty and the humor of the Negro children's conception of the universe before the world was created, they reveal the extraordinary sympathy of Mr. Connelly's sensibilities. 'What de worl' look like when de Lawd begin, Mr. Deshee?' asks one of the Sunday-school children. 'How He decide He want de worl' to be right yere, and how He git de idea He wanted it?' asks another.

"These are questions of such disarming simplicity that you hardly realize how perfectly they illuminate character and the theme. All the scenes in the *Lord's* private office in heaven are Mr. Connelly's. They are not only delicately written, but they give 'The Green Pastures' its significance as a Negro miracle-play by showing the *Lord* on His own celestial terms apart from the world's humanity. Altho the *Hezdrel* scene violates the simple spirit of the play by getting off into exegesis, it is another of Mr. Connelly's inventions, as is the concluding scene.

"So, too, are those rare touches of sheer genius—*Gabriel's* eager fingering of the horn, the cleaning-ladies, with aprons on their wings, who want to 'gold up' the *Lord's* roll-top desk, the can of wing ointment for chafing wings, the new polish that makes the sun so hot, *Noah's* thanks to the *Lord* after the flood has gone down.

"But these are not Mr. Connelly's greatest contribution. 'The Green Pastures' transcends 'Ol' Man Adam an' His Chillun' most remarkably in its fresh conception of the *Lord*. Much of it comes by way of the sweet paternal personality of Richard B. Harrison, who gives the *Lord* an endearing nobility by making no personal pretense in his acting.

"But when you read the play you realize that Mr. Connelly has written the part on those simple terms. In Mr. Bradford's book, the *Lord* is something of a show-off—'De Great I Am' riding on a cloud. 'I's de Lawd,' He says with a challenging gesture. 'I sees all an' I knows all.' When He reveals himself to *Noah*, He puts His crown on His head, and when 'He start to tawk, thunder and lightnin' come outer His mouf.' He rather fancies himself as an omnipotent dictator; He enjoys delivering brusk orders. He has the manners of 'a smart nigger.'"

MR. ATKINSON essays a comparison. In the Bradford story:

"Once or twice there is even a common streak in His character, as in the first scene with the newly created *Adam*—

"De Lawd looked at de man and say, 'What's yo' name, man?'

"'Adam,' say de man.

"'Adam—which?' say de Lawd.

"'Jest plain Adam,' say de man.

"'What's yo' family name?' say de Lawd.

"'Ain't got no family,' say Adam.

"'Well,' say de Lawd, 'I got to change dat. I ain't gonter have none of deseyar single mens workin' on my farm. They runs around wid de women all night, and come de next day they's too sleepy to work.'

"'I don't run around wid no women,' say *Adam*. 'I ain't studdin' de women.'

"'Yeah?' say de Lawd. 'But I ain't gonter take no chances. Yo' heart might be all right now, but de first good-lookin' woman come along she gonter change yo' mind. So I'm jest gonter put you to sleep again.'

"When Mr. Connelly comes to the same point in 'The Green Pastures,' he not only avoids any suspicion of commonness in the character of the *Lord*, but imbues the scene with the gentleness and kindliness of the sort of Heavenly Father *Mr. Deshee's* Sunday-school pupils have been taught to worship. The tone is quite different—

"GOD—Good mo'nin', son.

"ADAM [with a little awe]—Good mo'nin', Lawd.

"GOD—What's yo' name, son?

"ADAM—Adam.

"GOD—Adam which?

"ADAM [frankly, after a moment's puzzled groping]—Jest Adam, Lawd.

"GOD—Well, Adam, how dey treatin' you? How things goin'?

"ADAM—Well, Lawd, you know it's kind of a new line of wukk.

"GOD—You'll soon get de hang of it. You know yo' kind of a new style with me.

"ADAM—Oh, I guess I'm gonter make out all right as soon as I learn de ropes.

"GOD—Yes, I guess you will. Yo' a nice job.

"ADAM—Yes, Lawd.

"GOD—Dye's jest one little thing de matter with you. Did you notice it?

"ADAM—Well, now you mentioned it, Lawd, I kind of thought they was somethin' wrong.

"GOD—Yes, suh, you ain't quite right. Adam, you need a family. De reason for dat is in yo' heart you is a family man. [Flicking the ash off his cigar.] I'd say dat was de main trouble at de moment.

"ADAM [smiling]—Yes, sir. [His smile fades and he is puzzled again.] At de same time—dey's one thing puzzlin' me, Lawd. Could I ask you a question?

"GOD—Why, certainly, Adam.

"ADAM—Lawd, jest what *is* a family?

"GOD—I'm gonter show you. [Indicates a spot]. Jest lie down dere, Adam. Make out like you was goin' to slumber.

"From the white man's humors of Mr. Bradford's original sketch, Mr. Connelly has developed a scene instinct with sweetness and beauty. In fact, all that is so inexplicably transfiguring about 'The Green Pastures' is Mr. Connelly's personal contribution. If the play were merely an adaptation or dramatization of the volume of sketches, it would be hardly more than Negro burlesque. Taking material liberally from the book, Ol' Marc Connelly has r'ared back and passed a miracle. It is the miracle that counts; it is the miracle that won the prize."

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Greatest of Shakespeare Collectors

SHAKESPEARE AND THE BIBLE stand highest in the price lists of rare books.

Mr. Henry C. Folger, who died on June 11, paid $100,000 for the unique first collected edition of Shakespeare's plays, thus doubling the price paid for the Gutenberg Bible at the famous sale of the Hoe library. But the Bible sold again, in 1927, for $107,000.

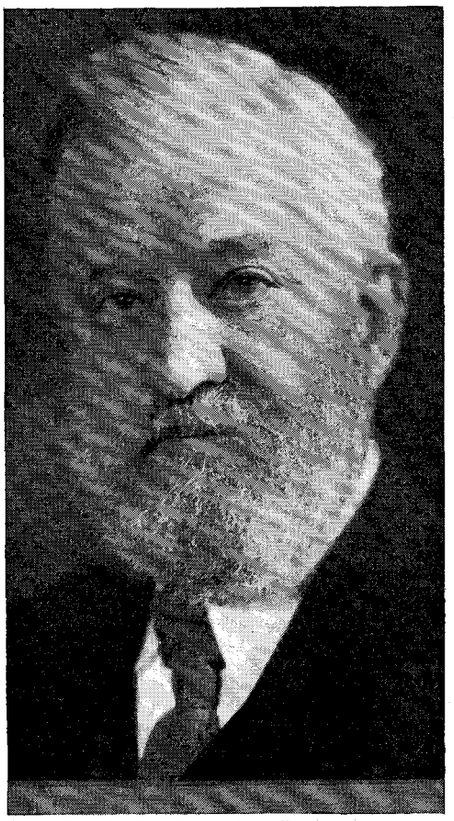
The public will benefit by Mr. Folger's devotion to Shakespeare, for his library, estimated to comprise 25,000 volumes relating to the Bard of Avon, will repose permanently in a building adjoining the Congressional Library, at Washington.

The story of this Shakespeare enthusiast will later be told more fully, but his passing deserves the record which the newspapers now present. There is this in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"One of the unique treasures of Mr. Folger's library was a copy of the first collected edition of Shakespeare's works. He paid $100,000 to the Rosenbach Company, of Philadelphia, for this volume, in 1919, according to reports. It contained nine quarto plays, printed in London, in 1619, for Thomas Pavier by William Jaggard, who printed the first folio edition of Shakespeare, in 1623.

"The price of this book was said to be the highest ever paid by an American collector for a rare volume. A few years later, he paid $38,000 for the Daniel copy of the first folio Shakespeare.

"Besides the Shakespearian volume, Mr. Folger's library held many others of Elizabethan drama. He was regarded as an authority on the literature of the period, and had written many monographs."



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Henry C. Folger

Owned thirty-five First Folios.

ADDITIONAL details of his scholarly life are given in the New York *Times:*

"The interest of Mr. Folger in Shakespeare began when he was at Adelphi College. The later work of gathering and arranging his library was always for him, as for his wife, a labor of love.

"He enjoyed the books themselves, enjoyed collecting them, and, perhaps most of all, he relished the thought that the magnificent result of his efforts would always be accessible to American students and lovers of Shakespeare, to people who shared his own great interest in the poet.

"There is little doubt that the Folger collection, of some 25,000 volumes, is the finest in the United States. In extent it rivals that of the British Museum. Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Library of Congress, said of it: 'In the quality of its items it is not surpassed even by the British Museum.'

"George H. Sargent, the bibliographer, said that no man can hope ever to accumulate another such collection. There are two hundred known first folios in existence. Mr. Folger owned thirty-five of them. In 1919, he paid the Rosenbach Company of Philadelphia $100,000 for the unique Gwynn volume of nine plays, published in 1619.

"Mr. Folger wrote many monographs on Shakespeare. For his achievements as a collector and authority on Shakespeare, he was made a Doctor of Literature by Amherst, in 1914.

"Two years ago, announcement was made that Mr. Folger would erect, in Washington, on ground in the rear of the Library of Congress, a building to house his collection, and would make an endowment for its maintenance and development."

THE story would miss its American characteristic if mention is not made of the fact that Mr. Folger led an active business life in the great oil industries.

The Undiscovered American Soul

A FAMOUS GERMAN CRITIC is asked to write a history of American literature.

And he finds no *American* literature to write about. He confesses to holding such a doubt when his publisher approached him, and now, in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, he affirms that after studying the matter, "the more certain he grew that there is now in existence no contemporary American literature whatever."

Dr. Max J. Wolff is the pundit who robs us of our pretenses, and to him the explanation seems simple.

The "soul" of what is called American literature is not American to-day. As proof that what is called the American literature of to-day is not American, the great German critic cites the works of Upton Sinclair, Sinclair Lewis, Theodore Dreiser, Joseph Hergesheimer, "and whatever other names figure on the list of contemporary American writers." These writers, says the German critic, are "not even remotely American." They can not even get "a trace of the American soul" into their work:

"Whoever reads Dostoyefsky can get the Russian soul through his works.

"He has a key to the comprehension of the Eastern realm in his hand.

"This can not be said of the American writers about whom one reads in any study of contemporary American literature. This is not because the American authors lag behind the Russians in poetical power, but because they remain to the last merely Europeans transplanted to America.

"The American soul remains a riddle to them.

"These American writers seek to solve the riddle of the American soul with the aid of devices left over from an older literature. They stare dumfounded at the development of America, but this evolution does not, in their hands, assume any artistic form. They just tell us that the spaces over there are vaster than they are in old Europe, that people there grow rich more swiftly and poor no less swiftly.

"They tell us that the people are perhaps less under the sway of conscience than the people in Europe, altho they are perhaps more sentimental than we.

"But these are observations which any European writer, after a more or less prolonged stay in America, might have made for himself. In all American literature of to-day, the only thing American is the background, the appurtenance—at most, the raw material.

"Mark Twain's grotesque humor was American.

"So, too, was Bret Harte's.

"Despite his marked dependence upon the methods of Dickens, Harte manifested native qualities that could not have been caught from Europe, as did Walt Whitman in his poetry. But this emancipation from the Old World, so far as is revealed in the American literature of to-day, has not had any development in the same direction.

"On the contrary, if there be anything in common between the writers of yesterday and of to-day, it is the tendency—caught from Europe, really—to speak out and to bring out things which an older generation did not speak out or bring out. In this way was begun a struggle against the social morality prevailing at the end of the last century.

"There is no means of deciding whether America will ever be in a position to evolve a native artistry in literature as independent of Europe as Europe's is to-day from that of the ancient world. If that is to come, then American literature of to-day is, obviously, moving in a totally wrong direction."

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The Absolution of Bishop Cannon

"I'VE GOT TO GET BACK to my people and do a lot of explaining as to what has happened here. They want to know."

So the Rev. F. J. Prettyman of Baltimore is quoted in a press account. What bothered him, we read, was the attitude of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on gambling, especially as it is related to the exoneration of Bishop James Cannon, Jr., who had been charged with dealing with the operators of what is called a bucket-shop in Wall Street.

Bishop Cannon was absolved on his plea of contrition, which, it is said, the Committee on Episcopacy, before which the charges were heard, could not well ignore, if it were to follow the teachings of Christ.

So the Bishop, his hair grayed by sixty-five winters, is received back into the good graces of his Church, and is reelected chairman of the Board of Temperance and Social Service.

Because of an accident two years ago, he walks with a crutch, but in moments of excitement he forgets it, and, in spite of his apparent frailness, his voice rises shrill and clear above the clamor about him. Sometimes he closed his eyes at the lobby hearings, but he never lost his air of intellectual alertness and self-confidence.

But what bothered and aroused Mr. Prettyman has bothered and aroused others, too. Hundreds are reported to have denounced the action of the Committee on Episcopacy.

International Newsreel photograph

"I Made a Mistake"

Says Bishop James Cannon, Jr., in regard to his stock-market deals, and he receives the passage of character in his Church "on the basis of his confession, contrition, and promise of amends."

In order, then, that an official view of the matter might be presented to our readers, the editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST requested editorial opinions from several Southern Methodist publications. A reply—delayed by his attendance at the Conference—has come from Dr. Alfred Frank Smith, editor of the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, general organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

LONG before the General Conference assembled at Dallas, writes Dr. Smith, the Church knew that the Committee on Episcopacy would be confronted by "a most serious, very complicated and exceedingly difficult matter"—the case of Bishop Cannon. "It is now known," says the Methodist editor, "that through many sessions this Committee labored in an earnest effort to do justice to everybody concerned, and to act in keeping with the law, the spirit and the welfare of the Church."

A hearing was given to Bishop Cannon, and we are told that he went thoroughly into his dealings. After hearing him, the Committee voted a trial necessary, and then, we read, Bishop Cannon sent the Committee a letter which contained the following:

"With reference to my transactions, permit me to say at the time same transpired, I thought them to be legitimate business transactions, and in no way contrary to the standards of propriety under our Church rules. In looking back over the situation I now realize that in such transactions, as I now understand them, I made a mistake, which shall never occur again, and which I deeply deplore.

"While my motives are not subject to the construction placed upon them in said complaint, I now realize the impropriety of such transactions, and am sorely grieved that my actions have in any wise brought pain and embarrassment to any part of the ministry and membership of my beloved Church, to which I have given my life."

IN reporting to the General Conference, the Committee said, Dr. Smith informs us:

"After receiving the Bishop's letter, the report of the subcommittee was held for further consideration. After a full discussion of what should be the attitude of your Committee after the written communication from the Bishop, your Committee decided that, if by a trial of the case the Bishop's 'improper conduct' could be established, such a finding would be tempered by his avowal that his actions were committed without the consciousness that he was doing something unworthy of ministerial character and hurtful to his Church; that his exprest contrition of spirit and regret that his actions had brought pain and embarrassment upon the Church would not be ignored by Christian believers; and that his definite statement of purpose never again to engage in such practises would not be disregarded in Christian judgment.

"Therefore, your Committee agreed that the development of this case in our hands as stated, together with the publicity here given, would accomplish, in fact, as much in defense of the Church's position in such matters, as would in the premises be accomplished by a trial committee. Therefore, your Committee on Episcopacy, deeply deploring the hurt which has come upon the Church by this affair, and in consideration of a deliverance from our Committee to be presented later covering the whole field of speculative stock transactions, rescinded its action citing Bishop Cannon for trial, dismissed the charges, and passed the character of Bishop Cannon."

On this Dr. Smith comments:

"The Committee took full advantage of the language of Bishop Cannon's letter and interpreted it as exhibiting 'contrition of spirit.'

"Bishop Cannon has not objected to this construction. With this understanding, the Committee, whose action was final and not subject to discussion or vote by the Conference, retained Bishop Cannon as an active Bishop. With the same understanding

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the Church must regard him as qualified to administer this sacred office. When Bishop Cannon says, 'I made a mistake, which shall never occur again, and which I deeply deplore,' he appeals to the forgiving spirit of his brethren, and such an appeal can not be in vain.

"There has been no compromising of the high Christian standards and principles of the Church. Bishop Cannon was brought sharply to account and received the passage of his character on the basis of his confession, contrition, and promise of amends. He shall have the love and prayers of his brethren. They trust him to give the Church no further trouble, but rather the full devotion of his unusual powers."

It is related in news reports at the time that Bishop Cannon told the Committee that he thought he was dealing with a "proper" investment company, and that when he realized he had "fallen into the hands of a bunch of sharpers," he canceled all his contracts with the company.

But the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* remarks that it appears from his statement of last August that when the affairs of the brokers were being aired in the bankruptcy court, he was satisfied that it had suffered "an honest failure." "It is, then, not a fact," says the Norfolk paper, "that Bishop Cannon closed out his account because he discovered that his trusted investment-bankers were 'sharpers.' He considered them honest brokers long after his account had been wound up."

It is no wonder to the Baltimore *Evening Sun* that Mr. Prettyman is a bit disturbed. For, we read, in 1922, the General Conference went on record as declaring: "Gambling is a vice and is so recognized by the Church, special reference being made to race-track gambling."

Then, following the acquittal of Bishop Cannon, the Dallas Conference strengthened this declaration by saying: "Gambling is one of the most degrading of sins. All classes are affected, and noble qualities of character are in danger—no matter what the form, whether race-track gambling, card gambling or stock-market gambling."

But not long ago, the Baltimore paper recalls, Bishop Cannon publicly asserted:

"Elements of chance do not . . . necessarily indicate gambling. Gambling is difficult to define, wholly and completely. . . . Chance and skill enter into card playing; chance and knowledge into horse-racing; purchase of lots in a new community is partly based on chance and partly on knowledge . . . the purchase of stocks may be made entirely on the gambling basis or upon knowledge of the value of the stock and a study of business conditions."

"What, then, is really the official view of the Church with regard to gambling?" asks *The Evening Sun*. "No wonder Mr. Prettyman is bewildered."

But Bishop Cannon violated no laws of his country in his speculations; "it is arguable that he did violence to no paragraph of the discipline of his Church," comments the Nashville *Tennessean*. "Nevertheless there are thousands of members of his Church and of other professing Christians who will exceedingly regret that one of the spiritual fathers of a great denomination yielded so far to the temptation to accumulate material things that he engaged in practises that are of exceedingly doubtful propriety, even when pursued by humbler members of his flock."

Bishop Cannon's militant attitude toward the Senate Lobby-Investigating Committee since the Dallas conference gives, perhaps, a sharper point to some other Southern comment.

Recognizing the Church's right to say whether Bishop Cannon should be continued in office, and saying that there should be no dissent by the public from the conference's decision, the Richmond *News Leader* asserts, however, that "it is for the public to say whether, after his bucket-shopping and his confession, he will continue to be accepted as a self-appointed moral leader." Then, hopefully:

"The closeness of his escape from a formal trial for stock gambling may chasten Dr. Cannon, or it may leave him as arrogant and as censorious as ever in his controversies with those who are as honest in their convictions as he.

"Speaking after twenty years of recurring debate with Dr. Cannon, *The News Leader* can only hope that his experience will teach him that his judgment of right and wrong is not infallible, and that he will display to others a little of the mercy his Church has shown to him. If he intends to continue as a Prohibition leader, milder methods and kinder words on his part would help the dry cause, from which his sharp vindictiveness, intolerance, and bitter onslaughts have alienated thousands who honestly tried to support it."

However, the Dallas *Morning News* "concedes the entire sincerity of the Bishop," and, in its opinion:

"The bucket-shop allegations, in so far as the press has been able to carry them under our libel laws, have been unconvincing.

"The gravamen of the offense of dealing with a bucket-shop is that of lacking the intent to buy any commodity and of dealing, not in stocks, but in chances on whether the market will go up or down, with full knowledge that no ownership of stocks is involved.

"That, of course, is sheer gambling.

"That the Bishop had any such knowledge or intent, no man has thus far been able to prove. Indeed, it would be astounding if a man in his position should be even tempted to follow such a course.

"The real offense of Bishop Cannon, as it seems to *The News*, is in undertaking political salvation (in perfect good faith, admittedly) by primaries and general elections, to the neglect, in apparent if not in real degree, of a salvation of religious origin and sanction.

"On that point the Bishop is apparently unrepentant."

On Behalf of the Old Folks

MOST OF THE BLAME for the wickedness of modern youth—which many hold to be greatly exaggerated—has been laid on the home. The sins of youth, it is said, are the sins of the elders.

So Dr. A. J. Elliott, a Y. M. C. A. official of Chicago, who declared in an address before the General Presbyterian Assembly, recently held in Cincinnati, that "much of the dishonesty charged to the modern youth is rooted back into the homes."

Children, said Dr. Elliott, as he is quoted in the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, "can't sit by at the breakfast table and hear their parents discuss how to evade the income tax and how to make home brew, and then go out and be different." It is "because of what the elders haven't done" that children face situations more critical than the elders had to face.

But *The Times-Star* disagrees, and speaks up boldly for the old folks:

"We don't believe that parents discuss much of anything at the breakfast table, or that the children are even there to hear them. We are quite sure that they don't discuss how to evade the income tax, or that more than a few have any intent of evasion.

"As to home brew, it's just too bad—most of it—but the tap-root of the problem is in political action and not under the roof-tree.

"Whatever the sins of the parents of young automobile thieves, safe-crackers, and criminal gangsters, it's a safe guess that in their youth the parents did not steal horses, or rifle farm smoke-houses, or raid chicken roosts—to recite ancient equivalents of modern offenses.

"Usually the old man transmits no criminal tendencies to his offspring, or, at any rate, does not exemplify them in his own career.

"In his youth he saw 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' occasionally, attended the county fair all three days, and got his main diversions at singing schools, spelling bees, and taking his sweetheart home from church Sunday nights.

"A hard-working lad he was, and a very decent sort.

"The younger generation is in the clutches of a machine age and an era of transition. Its problems did not arise in the home, save in so far as its misdemeanors may possibly be considered a reaction from the decorums of its predecessor."

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Religion Tested in the Laboratory

PRAY, AND YOU WILL MAKE MORE MONEY.

Or get a better job.

Or improve your personality, and make yourself popular.

In fact, believes Dr. Shailer Mathews, Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, the man who prays can get about anything he wants, if he wants it intelligently and morally.

Keystone View photograph

God "Hasn't Quit"

And the man who prays, says Dr. Shailer Mathews, can get about anything he wants, if he wants it intelligently and morally.

"It's a common notion," says Dr. Mathews, "that God is *emeritus*, like an elderly professor. Folks admit He *used* to do great things, but they seem to think He has retired. I think it's provable that He hasn't quit."

So, at the great Chicago theological school, Dr. Mathews and his colleagues, Neil M. Clark tells us in *The American Magazine*, are conducting an experimental laboratory to put his theory to the test. "They are seeking religious truth by experiment," writes Mr. Clark. "Beliefs, doctrines, creeds, old or new, they do not accept without question. They test, examine, gather data; advance theories; seek facts."

To his interviewer, Dr. Mathews exprest the hope "to make the technique of religion as intelligible as arithmetic; to learn what God means to man, man to God. We take nothing for granted," he says. "Not even God."

BUT they do believe in God—"not the old gentleman throned on a cloud," but a "God of a different sort," Whose existence can be demonstrated, not as a greater man, but—and Dr. Mathews said to Mr. Clark:

"I'll give you a sort of definition. There are two classes of 'objects': persons, and things—or matter. I'm a person, you're a person; there must be special forces that produce personality. Physicists are trying to discover a final force behind matter. Some think it may be electricity.

"We are trying to find the force behind personality. Whatever its nature, we give it the name 'God.' 'God is the sum of all personality producing and personally responsive forces in the universe.' That's a tentative definition.

"These forces, we hold, can be 'tapped.' Learning how to do so is the subject-matter of experimental religion. Intelligent investigation will surely teach us a good deal about their laws. Not everything, but a good deal. The kind of human conduct that accords with universal conduct, and therefore leads to happiness, prosperity, achievement, greatest good.

"Through knowledge of these laws, we hope to see new human powers released."

Dr. Mathews is a firm believer in the efficacy of prayer, provided one prays in the proper spirit and for the proper things; but, he says:

"To imagine God waiting to hand out gifts the minute they are asked for in a certain way, is hateful.

"But communication with God, which is prayer, is like communication with a friend whose help you want. If you and he are sincere, a frank talk soon puts you on a working basis. In the same way, you talk things over with God, and it is my experience that the results depend mainly on sincerity and intelligence.

"We may never know God, but we shall know how He works.

"We don't know the force called electricity, really. But through mastery of certain laws observed in its activity, we do wonders with it. Why not the same with the personality producing force called God?

"Many individuals have lived religion experimentally in the past, but in more or less haphazard ways. What we aim at is a technique that will always yield results and that any one of intelligence can learn.

"We may not discover exactly what, if anything, happens to us after death, tho research in this field is legitimate.

"The force of prayer can never, perhaps, be 'metered' as electric current is. What happens spiritually during worship may never be caught by the camera as the flight of electrons is. But we shall certainly develop a method of discovering new religious truth and a body of evidence concerning social and individual behavior that will help human beings to adjust their behavior with increasing intelligence and certainty to the behavior of God, and so get help in their daily lives."

Giving Religion the Air

THE ATMOSPHERE IS LITERALLY CHARGED with religion.

So notes the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) in looking at the report of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, which tells us that in 1929 the broadcasting of religion took first place in all radio broadcasting.

No other subject had so large a hearing.

Letters were received from 50,000 persons expressing their appreciation of the religious messages they had heard.

All this in face of the not infrequent statement that popular interest in religion is waning.

In cooperation with the National Broadcasting Company, which generously contributed its enormous facilities without cost, we read, 531 religious services were broadcast during the year. No remuneration was received by the 268 ministers who officiated. Music and certain other items of program and administration expense cost about $100,000, which was fully met by a group of laymen.

It is interesting to learn, too, that—

"These religious services reached every part of the United States, as well as other countries, some of them being heard as far away as India. Their range of influence in the homes of millions was limited only by the lack of receiving sets or the failure to tune in.

"There are incalculable values here in the strengthening of faith, the imparting of knowledge, the giving of consolation, and the training of the ethical sense.

"The possibilities of radio religion are beyond imagining.

"But tho the range and depth of this influence can not be told, it must be true that the belief, character, and conduct of great masses of people are being affected by so revolutionary a method of religious ministry.

"It is having also a decided influence on the institutionalized forms of religion, their customs and modes of religious activity. This will be the more marked as the scope of religious broadcasting is widened."

BUT this holds no peril for the Church, in the opinion of the Pittsburgh *Advocate*. Rather, it believes:

"The Church displays wisdom in seizing the latest scientific marvels and adapting them to the uses of religion. Its wisdom will be still more praiseworthy if it is as ready to discard the old and outworn as it is to grasp and use the new.

"The passing of familiar modes of religious expression is not the passing of religion. The reality of it remains in the cleansed conscience, the ennobled spirit, and the unselfish service of those who have been set free by the truth, however that truth may have come."

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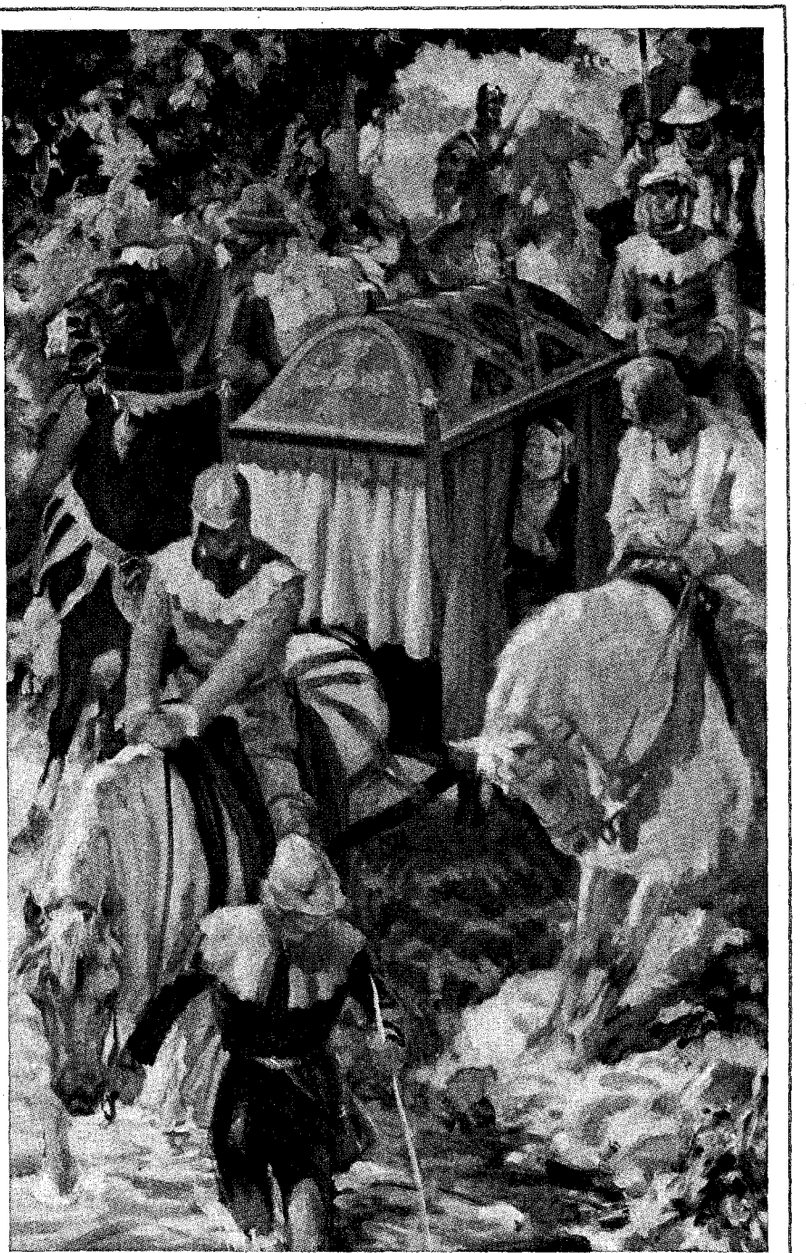
Luxurious Transportation



Luxury-loving ladies of Merrie England in Robin Hood's day journeyed forth in gayly draped and softly pillowed litters, borne by two stout horses and accompanied by men-at-arms

Packard engineering leadership—again impressively proved by the epochal development of the Diesel aircraft engine—has long rested on the distinguished and luxurious Packard Eight.

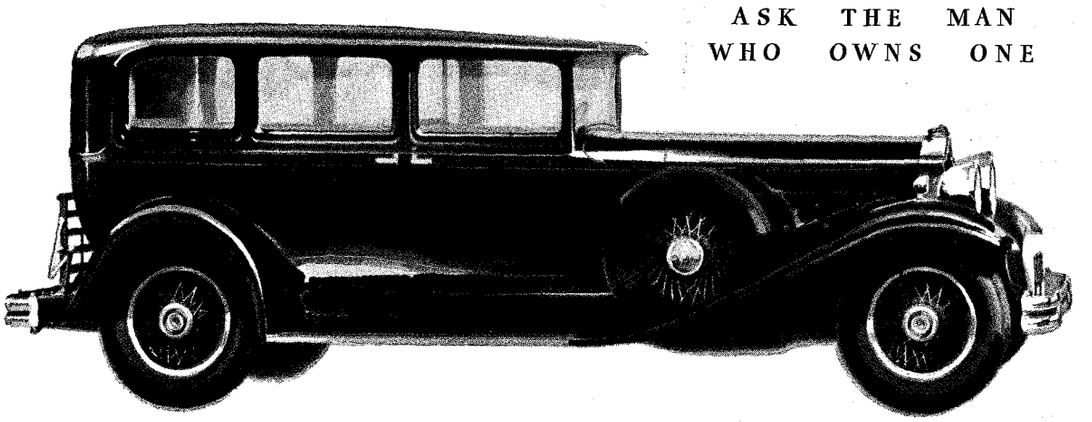
The same talent and resourcefulness which produced the Packard-Diesel—acknowledged the greatest advance in aircraft power in the history of aviation—developed the famous eight-in-line powerplant which has contributed so largely to Packard's supreme reputation in the fine car field.

Only an organization thus skilled in the theory and practice of fine engine building could have conquered the baffling problems of Diesel aircraft engine design. And, conversely, the only organization which could design and build a successful aircraft Diesel—in competition with the engineering talent of the world—must be preëminently fitted to determine the ideal type of power for *luxurious* motor car transportation.

It is not accidental that the Packard Straight Eight is the largest selling car in the world in the field above $2,000.

PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE



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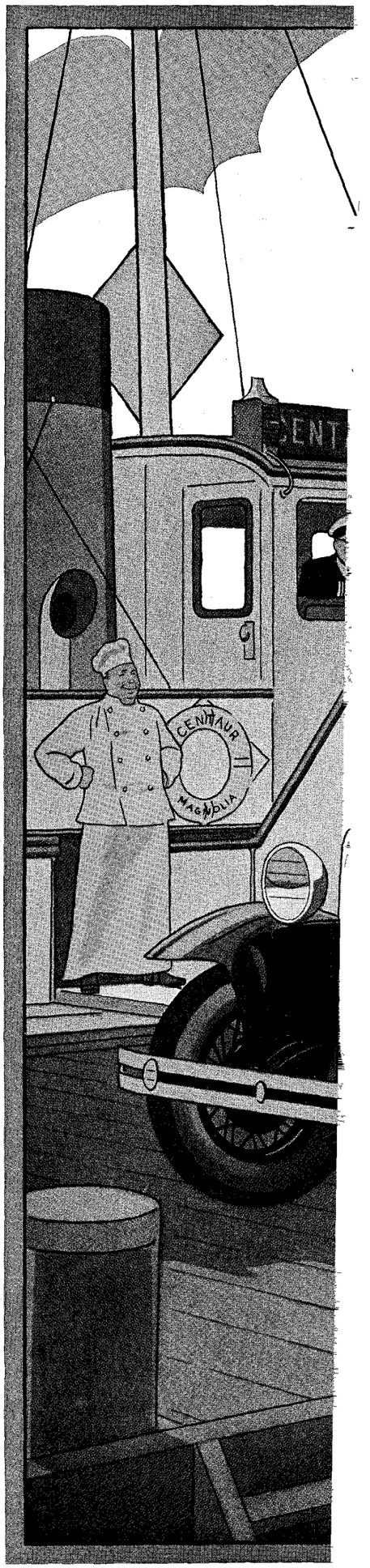
Built for Many Thousands of Miles



THE new Ford has been designed and built to give you many thousands of miles of faithful, economical service. Beneath its flashing beauty of line and color—in those vital mechanical parts which you may never see—is a high quality of material and accuracy in manufacturing. The reliability and capable performance of the car, in all weather and under all conditions, make it a particularly good choice for constant use. « « « «

It stands up under the added strain of bad roads and hard daily service in a way that has always been characteristic of the Ford car. The experience of the passing months and years will increase your satisfaction in its performance and confirm your first impression that it is a value far above the price. « « « «

Ford

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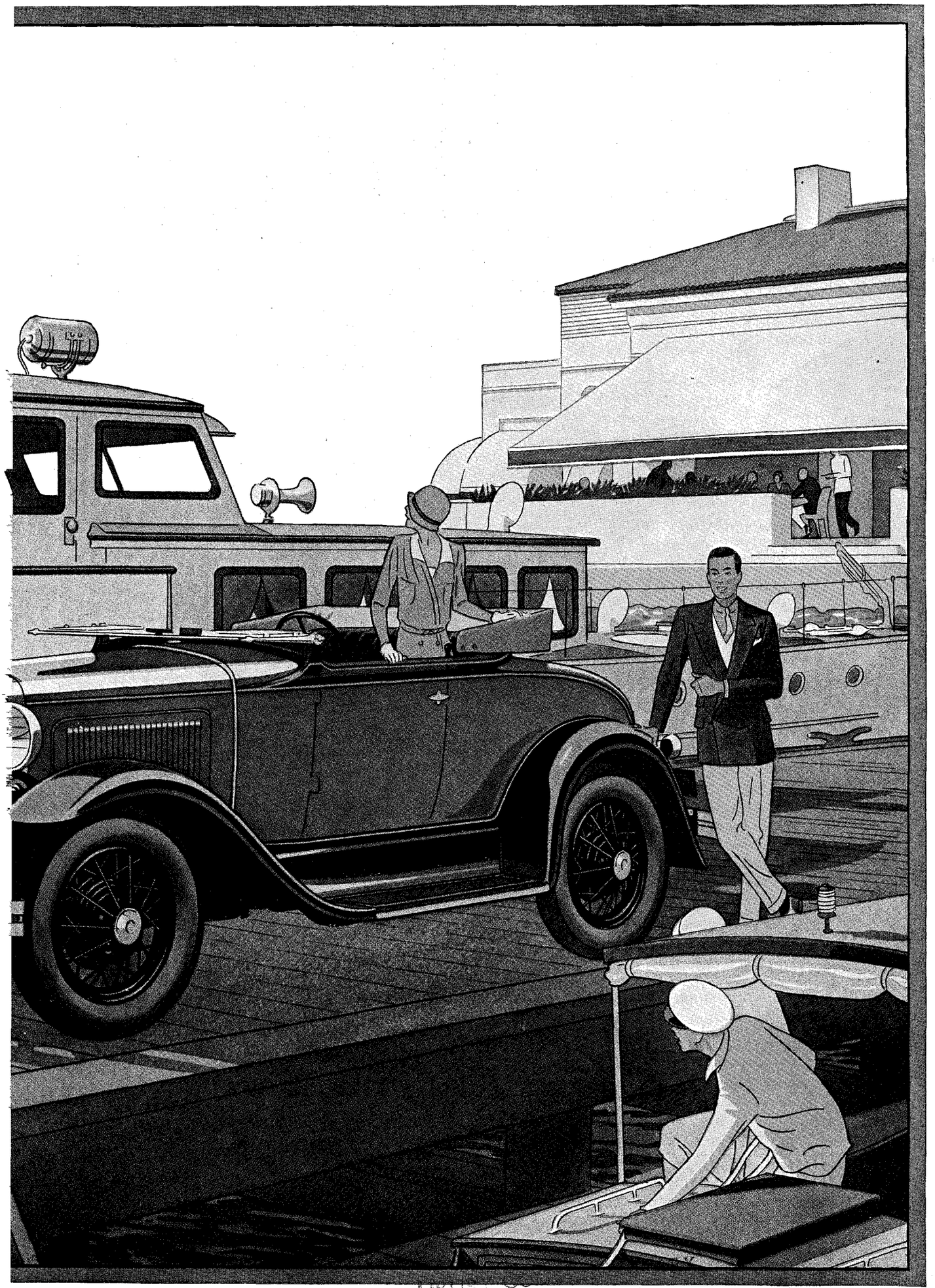

Springfield, Missouri

THE NEW FORD ROADSTER

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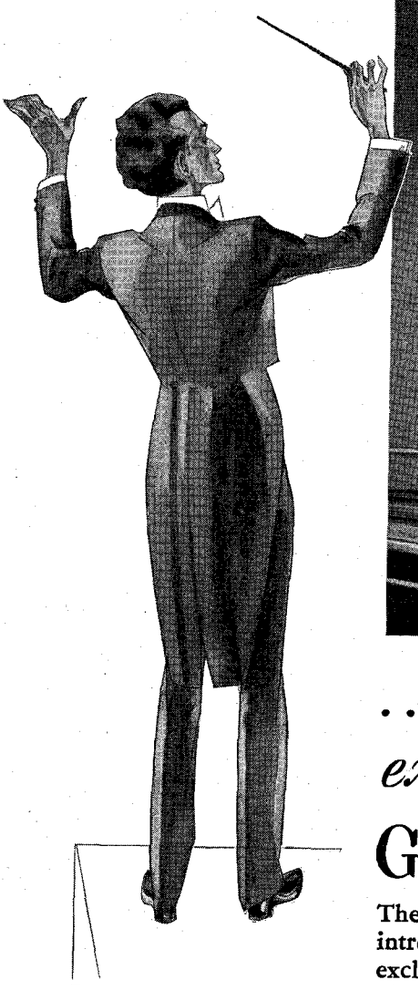
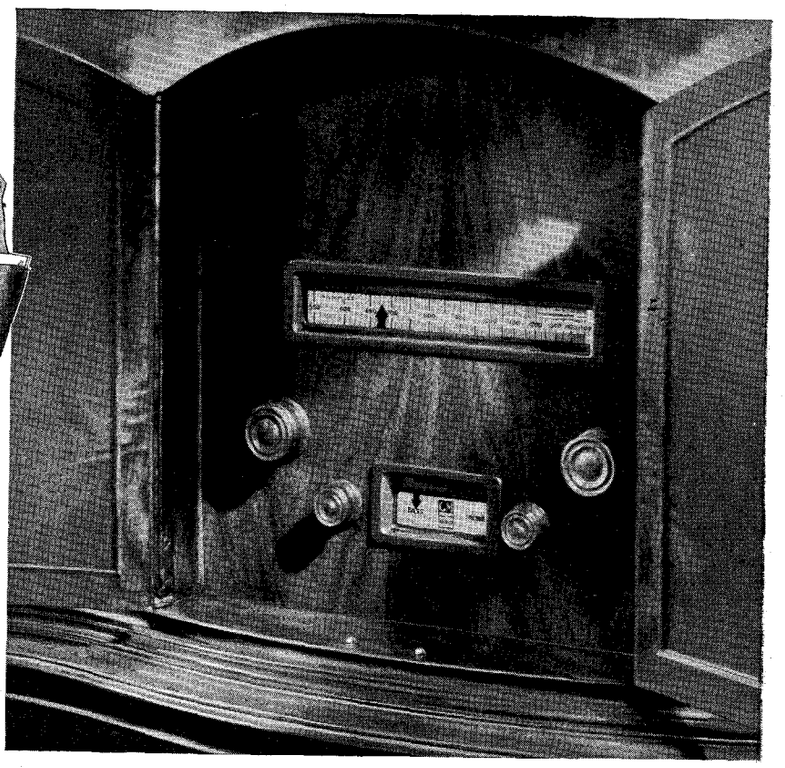
GM
GENERAL MOTORS
RADIO

MASTERY OF TONE !



Be your own orchestra leader! The Tone Selector lets you choose tone as though you were directing the broadcast of the entertainment yourself!



...with the Tone Selector, an exclusive feature of the New

GENERAL MOTORS RADIO

The new General Motors Radio introduces the Tone Selector, an exclusive feature giving you complete *mastery of tone*—ability to emphasize any degree of bass or treble as though you were leading the orchestra yourself!

You can readily imagine how much more enjoyable you can make *every* type of broadcast entertainment with complete control of tone at your finger tips! Once you know the improvement which tone selection brings to radio performance, you will be satisfied with nothing less than the perfect entertainment the new General Motors Radio brings you.

The eight-tube chassis of these fine sets is of the most advanced design, employing three screen-grid tubes. Cabinets are fashioned after authentic period furniture. Each model exhibits the genuine grace and beauty that create lasting pride of ownership. You can purchase any model as a permanent possession—*for any future chassis will be planned so as to permit its installation in the present cabinets.*

Call on the nearest General Motors Radio dealer for a demonstration. Ask about the liberal GMAC plan of convenient payment.

GENERAL MOTORS RADIO CORPORATION
DAYTON, OHIO

STANDARD OF QUALITY

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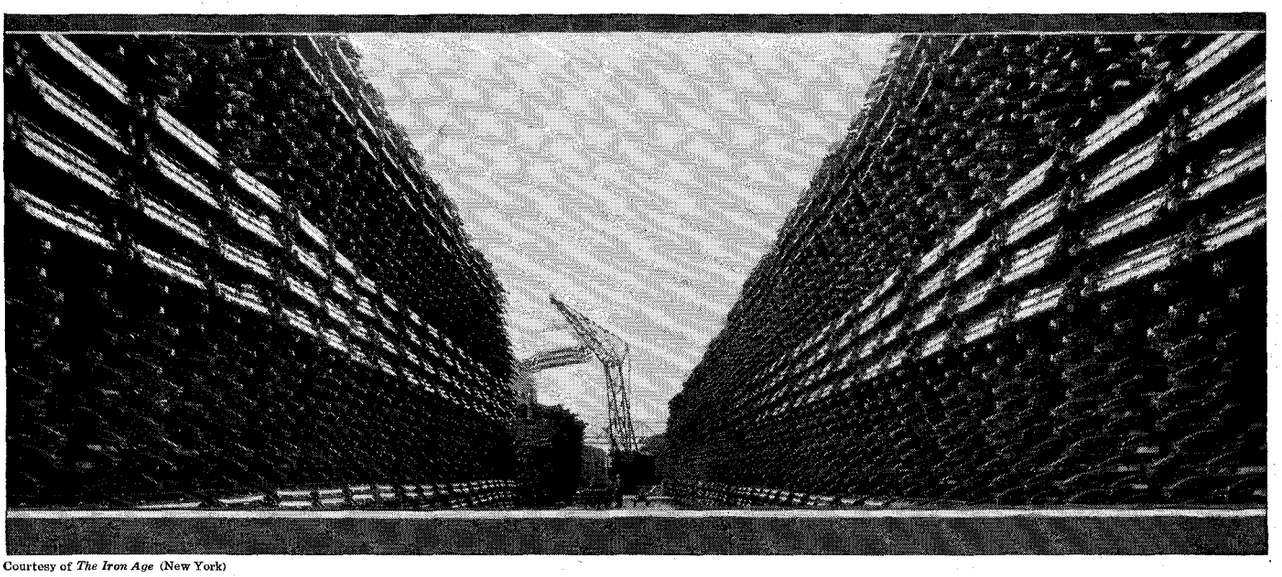

Courtesy of *The Iron Age* (New York)

One Every Eight Seconds, 10,000 a Day! Huge Stacks of Completed Automobile Frames.

The Apex of Mass Production

THE BUMPTIOUSNESS OF YOUNG mechanical engineers just taking their degrees gets a cold douse in Milwaukee.

Their idea that they have nothing more to learn suffers a painful shrinkage when they see automatic machines there making 10,000 automobile frames daily, with hardly the touch of a human hand.

A striking description of the plant appears in *The Iron Age* (New York) from the pen of Mr. Sidney G. Koon, its associate editor. In this marvelous triumph of mass production, synchronized conveyors and coordinated machines work together, in processing and assembly, with precision measured in fractions of a second. Mr. Koon gives credit for many of his facts to a paper read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers by A. W. Redlin, assistant works manager of the A. O. Smith Corporation. He writes:

"The impression one gathers after watching that plant at work, turning out its product at the rate of 450 automobile frames an hour, may perhaps be exprest by a statement made by the guide who showed me through the works.

"He said that professors in mechanical engineering at universities within striking distance of Milwaukee are handling a psychological problem with their students in the following manner: As the seniors approach the end of the course—as, indeed, they see the finish a short distance ahead and believe that there is nothing more for them to learn—their bumptiousness is taken out of them by a visit to this plant.

"In groups of a dozen, a score, or more, they are passed through the plant, where they see the array of automatic, synchronized machines in operation, many of them without a man anywhere near. And, with chastened spirit, they depart, with the idea that perhaps there many be something left to learn, after all."

NATURALLY, says Mr. Koon, such a plant did not spring into existence overnight:

"It represents the result of some years of development, from the time when the first automobile frame of prest steel was made, in 1903.

"It was not, however, until 1920 that this plant was completed. And, of course, it has been subject to revision in much of the detail since that date.

"The four principal manufacturing processes take place in one large room. In the first, employing six large presses, the lengths of strip steel are cut, punched, and finally formed as sidebars, rights and lefts alternately. In this press line the steel passing through the four operations is handled entirely by conveyors.

"First the straight strip is 'kicked up' edgewise for the contour of the side rail. Next the rivet holes and other openings are pierced. Then the blanking press trims the outlines of all the blanks, which then are fed into the two forming machines, right and left, for folding up the flanges into the conventional channel section. Every other blank goes into the first machine, the alternate blanks being automatically turned over before reaching the second machine—thus forming the rights and lefts.

"In the second group of machines, these rights and lefts are fitted with the various spring hangers, brackets and other attachments which they are to carry in the completed frame. The ends are clipt off and certain additional holes are pierced —those which must come very close.

"Meanwhile, the cross-bars or transverse members are made and similarly fitted with their clips and other attachments. This again is entirely an automatic, timed operation. In a general assembly line the side bars and transverse members are brought together and automatically riveted to each other, making the completed frame.

"What is particularly impressive lies especially in the sidebar subassembly and in final assembly of the entire frame. Each of these two units is operated independently, but each within itself is a complete, coordinate whole, having all its movements synchronized definitely and with the utmost precision.

"Assembly of the frame takes place in three parallel lines running across the building.

"Each frame traverses all three lines, moving south on one line, then north on the center line, and finally south on the third line to completion.

"This general assembly performs two important functions, and does both entirely automatically.

"It collects all the required parts for the frame, and assembles them, and it puts in all the rivets, finally 'setting' each rivet by forming the rivet-heads. One conveyor system takes care of the first function, a so-called 'nailing machine' assembles the frame and puts in the rivets, while another handles the riveting. All three subunits are synchronized and operated with one single motor.

"The entire plant is geared up to a production of 450 frames an hour. On the average, each operation must be performed in a matter of eight seconds. This period covers not only the manufacturing operation, but also the time interval required for bringing into position, withdrawal of working tools and movement to the next position.

"From the automatic inspection machine, which straightens and checks every piece of strip steel as received from the mill, to the delivery of an enameled automobile frame into storage takes 90 minutes.

"During this period the steel is passed through the pickling vats, delivered to the automatic machinery, completely processed, assembled, inspected, washed clear of all grease and dirt, painted, and finally, baked."

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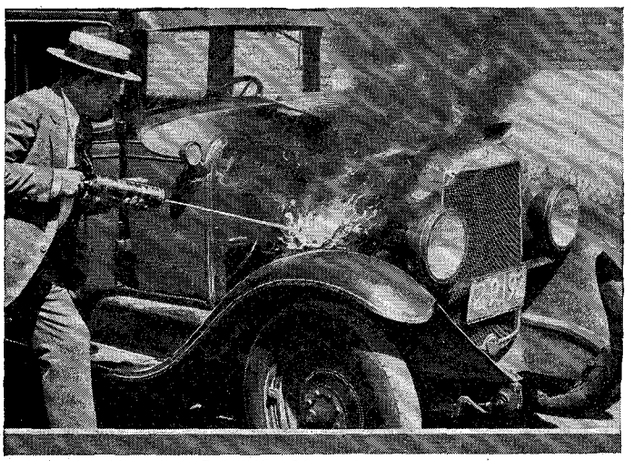
Pulling Mississippi's Teeth

PLAYING DENTAL SURGEON to the Mississippi is one endless duty of Uncle Sam of which we hear little, says *Modern Mechanics* (Minneapolis, July).

The teeth are snags—trees, débris, derelicts, and wreckage which lodge in the channel and hinder navigation.

Army engineers have the task of yanking such obstructions. And as long as the Mississippi continues to flow the Government will have to continue its snag-boat service. And we are told these interesting details:



Illustrations from "Chemistry for To day" (Ginn & Company)

How to Use the Extinguisher

"The average snag weighs about forty tons, while the Goliaths range to 175 tons. A snag-boat removes 100 to 300 during the season. There is no reliable method of forecasting the number.

"The boats were originated expressly for this purpose. Each boat is 190 feet long, ninety-five feet in beam, and carries forty-five officers and men. They are of double-bowed catamaran design, with steel butting-beams fifteen feet long and ten feet wide, fastened securely between the bows. Each boat is equipped with a huge sweep-chain operated by a quartet of engine-driven capstans, exerting a total full of 140 tons."

In certain cases, it seems, this system is futile. Thereupon, the captain brings his "heavy artillery" into play:

"The boat backs away some sixty or seventy feet from the submerged snag. He orders 'full steam ahead.' The 800-ton vessel rams the snag with her steel butting-beam, and repeats the butting until the snag is loosened.

"The impact is frequently so great that all aboard are thrown on the decks while the fire doors are tossed wide open.

"Gasoline-powered saws reduce the snag into twenty-foot logs after it is raised. These salvaged logs are cast overboard immediately after cutting, as the government boats are not qualified to haul them to commercial mills, and have them reduced into marketable lumber. Log hunters in launches trail the boats and salvage a living from the flotsam. Occasionally, these chasers fish $175 worth of logs in one day.

"Generally snags point down-stream, turned by the pressure of the current.

"Trees usually right themselves and bury their roots and butts in the sand and mud.

"A V-shaped break in the surface generally is the sign-post of a submerged snag. It causes a so-called 'boil' which sharp-sighted lookouts on the snag-boats are quick to recognize. The boat is maneuvered as close to the submerged obstacle as possible. The sweep chain is lowered like a fish-line and attempt is made to snare the snag.

"The snag-boats also salvage or destroy wrecks in the open channel.

"Divers recover valuable machinery and equipment from the wrecks which sink to extreme depths. The drag-chain is used to smash the buried hull.

"If the wrecked vessels are in good condition, the snag-boats raise and float them to the nearest dry-dock. The owners are required to reimburse the Government for such aid. During periods when the boats would be idle otherwise, they assist private owners on a cost basis in recovering wrecked boats."

How Common Things Work—XX

Fire-Extinguishers

WATER HAS BEEN USED to put out fires since before the dawn of history. It acts by cooling the burning material and by preventing the air from reaching it.

In the familiar portable fire-extinguishers now widely used, certain gases or salts are used in conjunction with water to assist its action.

We quote the following informing description of how they operate from McPherson, Henderson and Fowler's "Chemistry for To-Day" (Ginn & Company):

"Carbon-dioxid gas, commercially used chiefly in the manufacture of soda-water and similar beverages, and in making certain compounds of carbon, is generated in one form of fire-extinguisher.

"A burning candle is extinguished in air which contains as little as 2.5 per cent. of carbon dioxid.

"There are several types of portable fire-extinguishers. The one shown in the illustration below is a device for generating carbon dioxid under pressure.

"The liquid is a solution of sodium bicarbonate (cooking soda) in water contained in a metal cylinder. The bottle contains sulfuric acid.

"In case of fire the apparatus is grasped by the handle and inverted as shown in the figure. The stopper resting on the top of the bottle drops down onto the support.

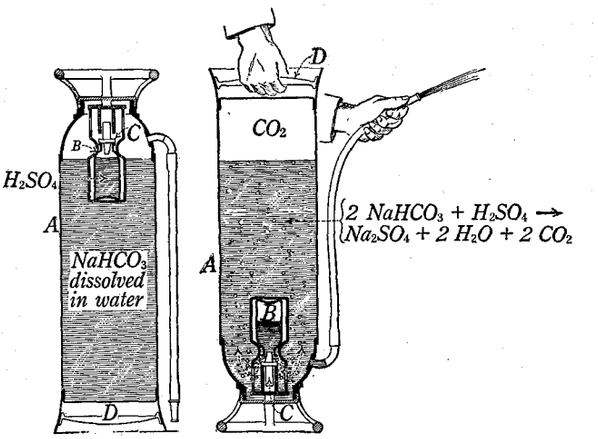
"The acid flows slowly from the bottle and at once reacts with the sodium bicarbonate, generating carbon dioxid. Some of the gas thus generated dissolves in the water, while the remainder forces the water out through the nozle. While the volume of water so obtained is not large, it is much more effective as a fire-extinguisher than a stream of ordinary water, because the carbon dioxid present assists in the process."

But this is only one type. We read on:

"The type of extinguisher shown in the other illustration is a smaller metal cylinder filled with the liquid known as carbon tetrachlorid, and fitted with a sort of piston for forcing the liquid out in case of fire.

"The liquid is not combustible, and is quite volatile; hence, when it is thrown onto a fire it volatilizes, and the vapor, being very heavy, surrounds the burning body and prevents the oxygen of the air from coming in contact with it.

"The property possest by aluminum salts of liberating



Why the Extinguisher Extinguishes

carbon dioxid from a carbonate is taken advantage of in the manufacture of certain fire-extinguishers, as well as in most of the baking powders now used.

"A common form of fire-extinguisher known as the 'foam' extinguisher uses a solution of aluminum sulfate in place of sulfuric acid, the carbon dioxid being generated by the action of the aluminum compound on the sodium bicarbonate. In addition the water present contains in solution some substance (such as an extract of licorice) which produces a foam when the carbon dioxid is generated.

"This foam consists of bubbles of the liquid filled with carbon dioxid. It is very effective in fighting oil fires."

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When They're away...
Keep in Touch by Telephone

Why not tell your boy and girl to call you—and "reverse" the charges?

THE TELEPHONE in your home is just as important in keeping family and friendship ties alive as the office telephone is in the transaction of inter-city business. Women as well as men are using it more and more to maintain those essential relationships in modern-day life.

The end of the school term? Congratulations? A telephone chat with your children at regular intervals will mean a world of encouragement to them. *Friends in other cities?* The telephone is an ideal medium for keeping in close touch with them.

Birthdays or other anniversaries rolling around? Your own voice will carry greetings in a most personal way. *Vacation time?* You can make all arrangements by telephone quickly and easily . . . plan to meet friends . . . make hotel or camp reservations . . . inform relatives when you will be in their cities. *Father and mother "back home"?* What would mean more to them than your cheery "hello," carried across the space that separates you?

You can talk across the state or across the country as clearly as you can across the street. And the cost is surprisingly low. Some one, somewhere would *like* to hear your voice—today. Inter-city calls are *Quick . . . Easy to make . . . Inexpensive.*

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES — BELL SYSTEM

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Our Jaws Growing Smaller

THE HUMAN JAW IS SHRINKING.

The modern tendency is for mankind to become more and more "rabbit-mouthed."

If it continues, Americans will ultimately have smaller jaws and a physical appearance markedly different from to-day.

These conclusions from recent scientific research are reported in the New York *Times* by H. Gordon Garredian. He writes:

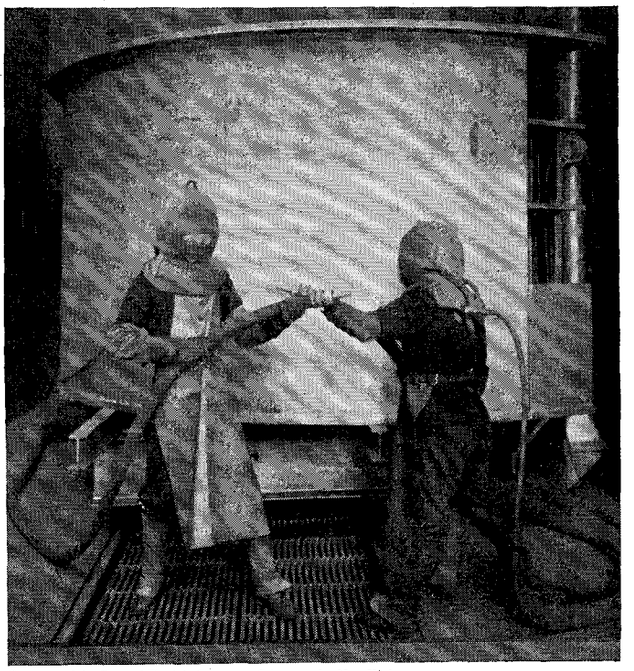
"Undoubtedly this is due to changes in human food which have taken place in modern times.

"It was explained at the recent convention of the Dental Society of the State of New York that foods are now softer, more easily swallowed, less gritty and tough.

"Less chewing is necessary, with the result that there is less strain on the muscles of mastication.

"Lack of exercise in sufficient doses for these muscles has the tendency toward not only the narrowing of human jaws and overcrowding of teeth but for increasing refinement and beauty of feature."

A FUNDAMENTAL cause leading to jaw shrinkage, we are informed, is the lack of sufficient calcium and phosphorus in the diet of to-day. The reasons:



Courtesy of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York

Not Martians or Robots

But workmen cleaning steel castings with glorified shotguns.

"These two elements are essential to bone structures, particularly those in the mouth. Calcium forms the basis out of which the teeth are formed.

"The modern tendency to indulge in such starchy foods as potatoes, pastry, and white bread at the expense of green vegetables and fresh fruits is depriving the human blood system of calcium and phosphorus.

"Consequently, it is not surprizing to learn from a report to the recent dental meeting by Dr. Franklin A. Squires that about 80 per cent. of the population to-day is suffering from some sort of faulty jaw development. Without the proper quantity of calcium and phosphorus the jaw is discouraged in its normal growth.

"That there is a direct relation between diet and racial characteristics has long been known. Scientific investigations made in recent years have conclusively demonstrated that a well-balanced diet encourages growth.

"The experience of the Army during the draft showed the remarkable changes created by feeding recruits with a well-balanced, nutritious ration.

"The Japanese, in recent years, have been carrying on experiments in their schools with different kinds of food. They have added to the normal Japanese diet articles of food common among the taller races. The interesting result has been that the children so fed have grown several inches more than those fed on the normal Japanese ration."

CHANGE in diet, the writer thinks, may well account for a difference in physical appearance in the American of to-day and our descendants some generations from now. As a matter of fact, there has been, he believes, a marked change in the physical type of Americans of a century ago and those of to-day. We read further:

"Sir Arthur Keith finds that the effect of evolution on the jaw and mouth is already evident. Sir Arthur, who has examined large numbers of skulls from ancient cemeteries, reports that the skulls of early races very seldom show narrowed jaws and crowded teeth. South Sea Islanders of a few centuries ago had jaws brutish in their massiveness. The famous jaw of the Heidelberg man is much larger than the human jaw of the present day. As the centuries have passed, mankind has become more and more 'rabbit-mouthed.'"

Shot to Clean Steel

A SCENE suggesting a fantastic stage setting is enacted daily in a remote room of the General Electric Company's plant at Schenectady, New York, says *Popular Science Monthly* (New York, July), where we read:

"Under the glare of powerful lights, gnomelike workmen scour large steel castings to prepare them for a coat of paint.

"Hoses in their hands discharge a continuous, clattering volley of fine steel shot upon the part being cleaned.

"In this dusty atmosphere, the men must wear headgear like divers' helmets, with fresh washed air supplied to them continuously through tubes from outside the room.

"A hundred pounds of steel pellets are fired every minute from the air-guns. This shot is recovered, separated from the dust loosed by its impact, and utilized over and over again until it has been worn down to a fine powderlike mass."

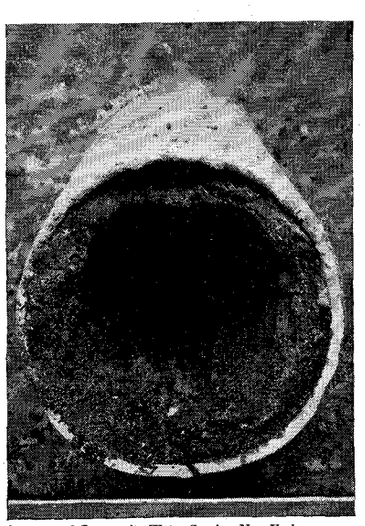
Dirt that Collects in Water-Mains

THIS is not negligible, as shown by a report from Lawrence, Kansas, printed in *The American City* (New York). Better to have it stick in the pipe, however, than end up in the digestive organs of the citizens. Says the magazine named above:

"At Lawrence, Kansas, a sixteen-inch cast-iron water-main laid in 1886 was found when examined to have been reduced apparently to the capacity of a new six-inch main by tuberculations and deposits within the pipe. The total open space of diameter of the waterway before cleaning was 10.75 inches, making the restricted area of the waterway only 34 per cent. of the original area of the main.

"The sixteen-inch main, which is depicted before cleaning, below, was successfully cleaned, and the subsequent tests showed a flow within the guaranteed percentage of 95 per cent. of the capacity when new.

"It is interesting to note that an earlier report on the cleaning of mains in Lawrence, Kansas, showed that a total of 18.5 miles of mains were cleaned, and that the material removed from the mains amounted to 35 per cent. of the cubical contents of the original main, or enough to totally fill two miles of twelve inch main."



Courtesy of Community Water Service, New York

Main Choked with Dirt

A similar article last September in the *Engineering News Record* told of a sixteen-inch main that was cleaned for a distance of seven miles, and its flow was doubled.

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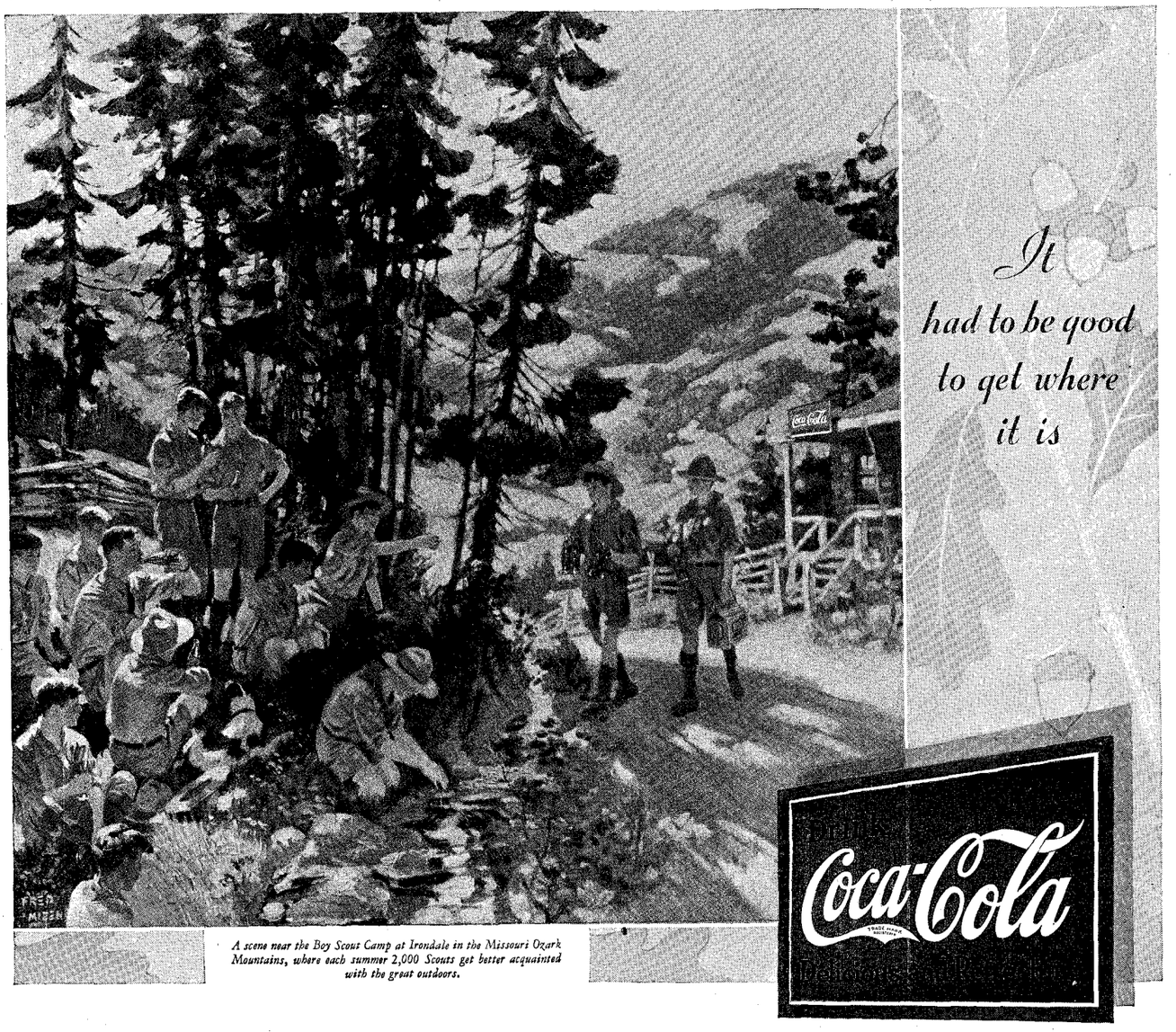

A scene near the Boy Scout Camp at Irondale in the Missouri Ozark Mountains, where each summer 2,000 Scouts get better acquainted with the great outdoors.

The best of good Scouts must come to a halt *—pause and refresh themselves*

MERRILY they swing down the road early in the morning. Squirrels chattering. Birds singing. But Old Sol soon catches up. Hot and dusty grows the road. Tiring the miles. Squirrels and birds rest in the shade. Then the welcome signal, "Halt!" "I-yi-yi!" On the roadside the little red Coca-Cola sign answers the watchword, "Be Prepared." Stretched on the grass with such a drink—that's when a fellow knows what *the pause that refreshes* really means. » » » So it is everywhere. You find Coca-Cola ready ice-cold wherever thirst calls and whenever a pause will mean the most. That tingling, delicious taste and its cool after-sense of refreshment packs a big rest into a little minute and gets you off to a fresh start.

THE BEST SERVED DRINK IN THE WORLD
A pure drink of natural flavors served ice-cold in its own glass and in its own bottle: The crystal-thin Coca-Cola glass that represents the best in soda fountain service. The distinctive Coca-Cola bottle you can always identify; it is sterilized, filled and sealed air-tight without the touch of human hands, insuring purity and wholesomeness.

LISTEN IN ~~Grantland Rice ~~Famous Sports Champions ~~Coca-Cola Orchestra ~~Wed. 10:30 to 11 p. m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time. ~~Coast to Coast NBC Network

The Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga.

NINE MILLION A DAY

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Amy Johnson, Britain's Lady Lindy

HER EYES WERE STINGING as tho they were being torn out, but she dared not draw her head into the cockpit of the plane for a moment.

For more than five hours in the blinding rain and lashing wind, she followed every inch of the twisting, bending coast, hardly ever higher than fifty feet in the air.

Then utter dismay engulfed Amy Johnson, Britain's Lady Lindbergh, who flew alone in a second-hand plane, the *Jason*, over the route of some 10,000 miles from London to Australia in nineteen and a half days.

She tells us of the horror of this moment in her personal narrative in the London *Daily Mail:*

I discovered to my utter dismay that I had not been following the coast at all, but the highest points of some flooded fields.

I only found this out when for a brief moment the blinding rain subsided, and I saw a narrow strip of sand with water on both sides.

How long I had been going round and round those flooded fields, I do not know. My job was to find the real seacoast again.

This I did, but the rain seemed to get worse, and how I fumed as I went miles round the wide sweep of curving bays and up one side and down the other of long sandy promontories, which I discovered only too late were in places merely a hundred yards or so wide!

I was losing mile after mile. But what was I to do? My only hope was to follow the coast, and I followed it as closely as ever a lamb was followed by its tail.

When the rain at last stopt—or when I had pushed through it—I was only fifty miles from Singora, and there I landed between 2:45 and 3 P. M.

Those 500 miles to Singora, which I should have done in about six hours, had taken me nearly eight and a half.

Acme Newspicture

Amy Can Double as a Mechanic

SUCH was the tempestuous hop from Bangkok to Singora. But she conquered the difficulties and completed the hop, and more, too, until she reached her goal, to set all Australia rocking to the swing of a new song—"Johnny's in Town"—as Clair Price tells us in the New York *Times* Magazine.

As a reward she has been made a Commander of the British Empire by King George.

Because of her flight, Rolfe Baltzell informs us in a London dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, the English people have become air-minded as never before. Not even the feats of Alcock and Brown, Lady Heath, and Bert Hinkler, it would seem, aroused such enthusiasm.

The London *Evening Standard* observes of this London secretary, daughter of a Hull fish merchant:

Miss Johnson has a place, most appropriately, perhaps, beside the place occupied by Col. Charles Lindbergh.

They have shown together what can be done by the courage and the resolution of the individual who sets about the miraculous as tho it were a matter of every day, and so succeeds in it as to make it that—for those who come after.

Romancers have indulged in fancies of the young woman of the year 2000 climbing into her airplane on a Saturday morning and setting off for a week-end's golf on one of the picturesque and sporting courses that will then abound in Tibet.

Miss Johnson has brought that vision appreciably nearer to reality, perhaps nearer than is suggested by mentioning the year 2000.

Miss Johnson's arrival in Port Darwin, Australia, provided ample material for those who enjoy strong contrasts between different peoples and different civilizations. Says a Port Darwin correspondent in the London *Daily News and Westminster Gazette:*

The entire population of Darwin flocked to the aerodrome to await her arrival.

Around the white population was a ring of natives, Chinese, Japanese, Malays, yelling, gesticulating, and shaking hands with one another.

Near by stood aborigines fresh from a barbaric ceremony—clothed in loin-cloths, and with their black bodies plastered with ceremonial paints and scarred by tribal markings. These remnants of one of the oldest tribes on earth gazed in wonder at civilization's latest device.

WHAT manner of young woman is it who has achieved this feat? The London *Daily Express* was fortunate enough to obtain, in interview form, a character sketch from an unnamed young man who has known Miss Johnson for years, not one who became acquainted with her after she took up flying. We read in this interview, in which the young man is quoted directly:

Amy is a real "business man." Young as she is, she possesses a remarkable strength of mind and a will power which would make it possible for her to tackle anything on the face of this earth.

Adaptability is her strong point. Show her through the departments of a great firm, and she could take charge and run it herself.

She is a remarkably attractive woman, not only physically, but mentally. Her dominant mind is magnetic.

There is no romance about Amy. A little sentiment sometimes, but no sentimentality.

Nothing will deflect Amy from the task upon which she has set her heart, but she is not foolhardy. She is methodical in everything.

I discust many details of the flight with her before she left, and I am convinced that in her own mind half the distance to Australia was flown before she took off.

She had concentrated on it so much that it seemed to her the simplest of tasks.

I know something of the struggle which Amy had to get people well able to assist in this great pioneer flight to take any interest in her.

She stuck to her guns, and met all kinds of prominent people, but only a few intimate friends and her own family had complete confidence in her.

Probably some people thought it was a foolish adventure. Well, Amy has now convinced them that it is not.

Then "this candid young man compared his own progress as a budding aviator" with that of Miss Johnson. He also revealed some of the obstacles she has had to overcome because she is a woman. As we read on:

Amy and I have quietly discust our own efforts to fly. Frankly, I was a little down-hearted when I saw Amy making wonderful flights and managing the machine herself, while I, with all the

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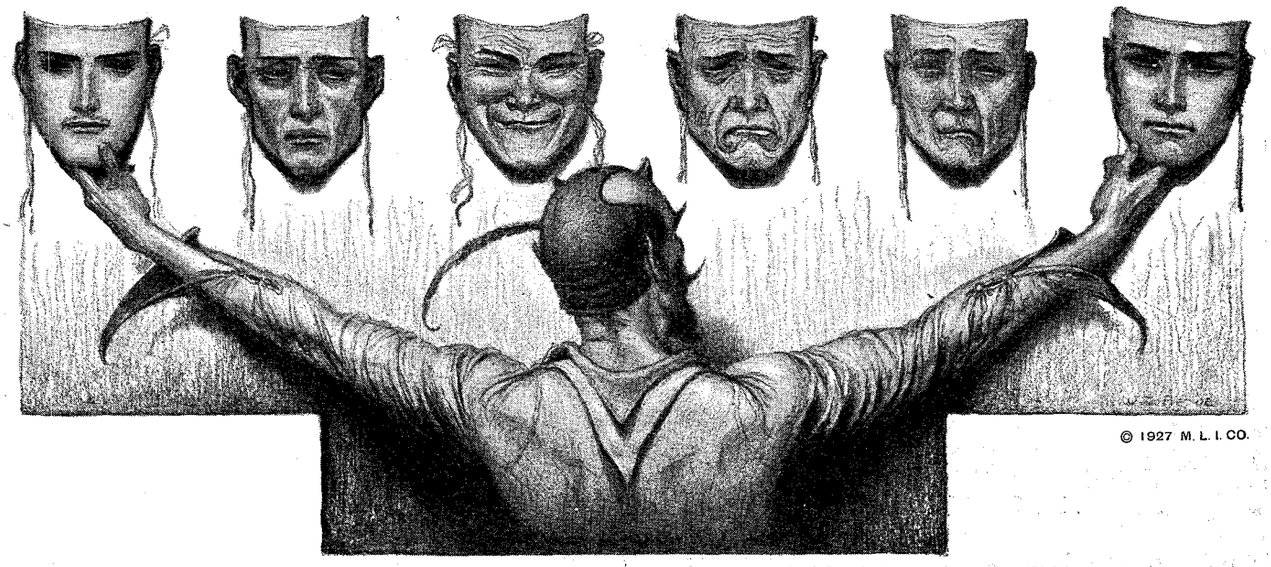

The Great Imitator

Mankind's most dangerous enemy is syphilis. It takes the form of many diseases, masking as rheumatism, arthritis, physical exhaustion or nervous breakdown. It may seem to be a form of skin, eye, heart, lung, throat or kidney trouble.

Most tragic of all, it often attacks the brain and spinal cord. It may result in blindness, deafness, locomotor ataxia, paralysis and insanity—a life-long tragedy. No wonder it is called "The Great Imitator."

In certain general hospitals, as high as 30% of all patients were found to be suffering directly or indirectly from this disease. Yet many of its victims had not known what was robbing them of health and strength until a medical examination, including blood and spinal fluid tests, revealed their condition.

Syphilis can usually be cured by competent physicians if detected in time and if the patient *faithfully and persistently follows the complete treatment prescribed by his doctor*. If the early stages are neglected, cures are less certain, but a great deal can still be done to relieve suffering.

It is estimated that about thirteen million persons—one out of ten—in the United States and Canada have or at some time have had syphilis. Because of fear and ignorance, millions of victims have been imposed upon by quacks, charlatans and blackmailers pretending to practice medicine.

A most effective way to reduce the amount of syphilis is the pre-natal treatment of mothers suffering from this destructive disease.

Parents and teachers owe it to those dependent on them for education and guidance to replace secrecy by knowledge, frank instruction and friendly advice. Physicians, health departments, and social hygiene societies willingly offer their aid.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will gladly mail, free, its booklet, "The Great Imitator." You are urged to send for it. Ask for Booklet 730-L.

NOTE: The Metropolitan first published "The Great Imitator" in January, 1928. Since then, leaders of public health organizations and directors of big business have requested that it be republished and that booklets be provided for wide distribution. The booklets are ready.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT — ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.

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P. & A. photograph

Five Close-Ups of Amy Johnson, the Girl Who Made England Air-Minded

determination I could muster, had not ventured on my first solo flight.

Once when we were talking seriously about flying, and I confessed to failure compared with her lightning progress, she turned suddenly to me and said:

"What about me? Have you thought of my difficulties? Have you thought of the sex prejudice I am up against? Suppose I am a better flier than you, we both get our 'B' license, but actually I am a better man than you.

"Suppose we both applied for an important position. Do you honestly think they would engage me before you, altho you admit for the purpose of this conversation that I can beat you hollow, despite the fact that on paper we both have the same qualifications?

"No, my friend, you would get the job. Sex prejudice is going to be against me all the time."

Amy gave me a lecture on solo flying last time she was in Hull. The crisis in the experience of any would-be aviator is the first solo flight.

I have known people to get up all right and fly round and round the landing ground, not afraid to fly, but absolutely afraid to come down. Amy conquered this fear from the first.

Her last words to me before she set off were all about flying. "Stick it," she said, "altho you feel downhearted sometimes, you will go off solo when you least expect it. Don't let yourself down."

All of which is amply borne out by the account given by Clair Price in the New York *Times* Magazine of Miss Johnson's struggles to "get on" in the air. We are told:

In September, 1928, she went to Stag Lane aerodrome and found she could join the London Airplane Club cheaply. She then knew nothing about airplanes.

She had found she could save ten shillings a week from her wages, and so could pay one pound every fortnight for half an hour's flying lesson. She stopt swimming, tennis, and dancing.

From that moment she began leading a kind of double life. From 9 o'clock to 5 she was one of the innumerable Miss Johnsons who brighten London's somewhat dingy offices.

From 6 o'clock to 9 in the morning and from 5 o'clock to midnight she was disguised in men's dungarees and smeared from head to foot with engine oil. This oil-smeared figure in dungarees already had an idea that a large part of her life would be spent at the mercy of one of these deafening engines, spent with the faint blur of a whirling propeller before her, at its center black, bubbling, oily mass of cylinders with little pins moving frantically in and out.

So she asked to be allowed to work on engine maintenance and rigging.

She learned about the carbureter, how to fit new jets, how to strip and rebuild a magneto, and to do running repairs. Then she went on to the body of the airplane, one day taking a wing off, the next day the tail. She learned to do everything for herself.

Little by little the feeling burned itself into her that if she achieved the goal on which her heart was set, if she, for example, became an airplane saleswoman, a prospective customer would object to being taken for trial flights by a "mere woman."

There is a streak of bitterness in her, the bitterness of the sex which sometimes feels itself economically cribbed and cabined and warned off occupations which men created and men monopolize. Out of this very bitterness her great flight sprung.

By a single meteoric feat "she would compel the world to take her seriously," the account continues:

International Newsreel photograph

Almost There—Miss Johnson in Calcutta

The first her parents knew of her daring plan was when she unexpectedly went home one week-end, summoned a council of the entire family in the drawing-room, and announced that she had decided on the flight.

She knew the exact machine she wanted, and the cost. It was a two-year-old Handley Page Moth, owned by Capt. W. L. Hope, who already had done 35,000 miles in it.

Back in London, she began going the customary rounds.

She tried Lord Wakefield, head of a big lubricating oil firm, and a traditional good uncle in such matters. Lord Wakefield did his best to dissuade her.

She tried the Australian High Commissioner.

She tried Sir Sefton Brancker, chief of the Civilian Aviation Ministry, who sent her back to Lord Wakefield with such a eulogy that Lord Wakefield finally surrendered and promised to guarantee her petrol supplies.

That was a start, at least. Then she tried Fleet Street. Fleet Street's sole anxiety was to dissuade her.

How she finally pulled it off, nobody quite knows, but nobody is worrying about that now.

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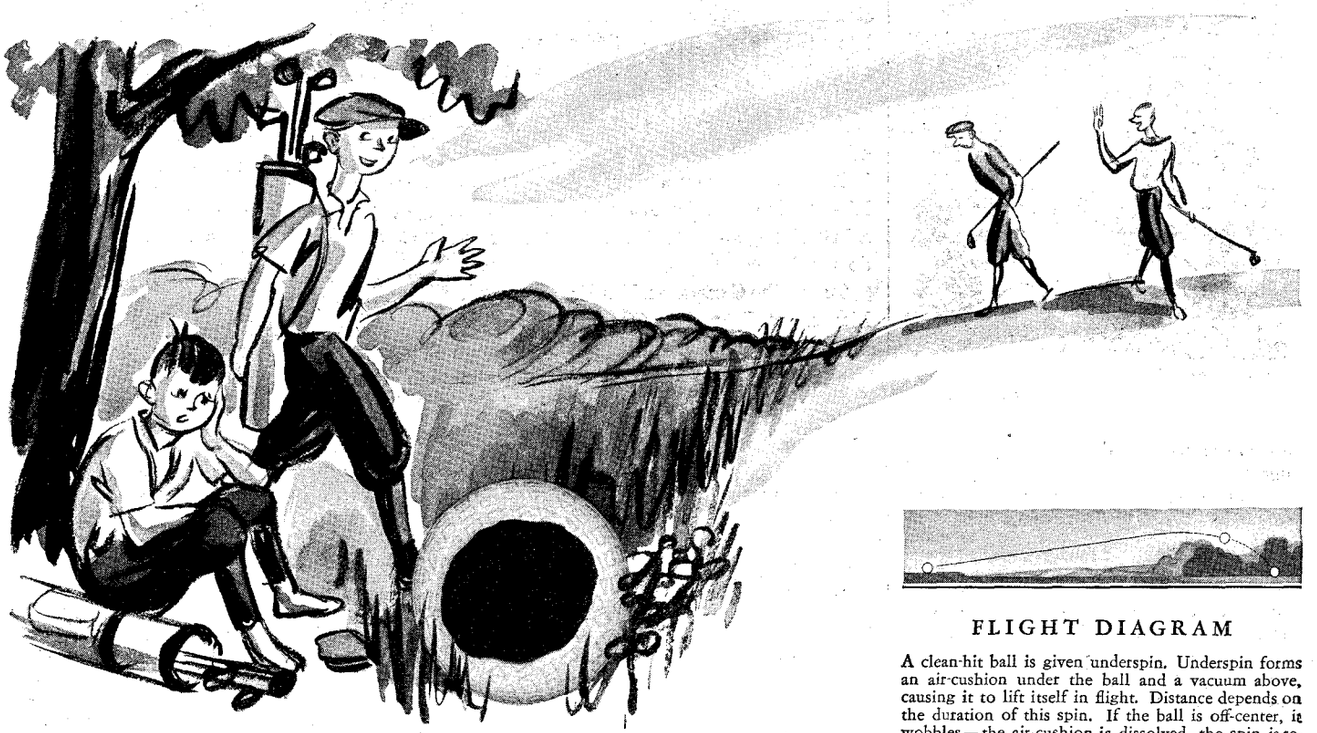
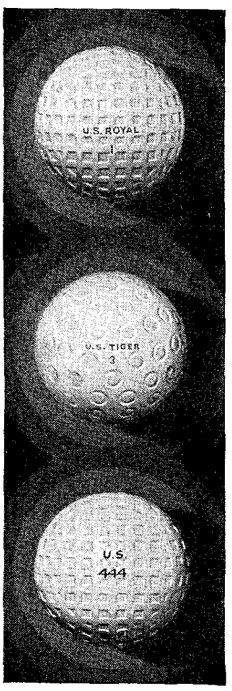
Trouble enough, without adding an off-center ball!



FLIGHT DIAGRAM

A clean-hit ball is given underspin. Underspin forms an air-cushion under the ball and a vacuum above, causing it to lift itself in flight. Distance depends on the duration of this spin. If the ball is off-center, it wobbles—the air-cushion is dissolved, the spin is retarded and your drive is robbed of its legitimate distance.

Only a true-center ball can ride out your drive!



THE ROYAL

No ball is longer than the "U. S." Royal. It is a perfect, true-center, true-flying, true-putting ball. Mesh or recess, plain or colored dot marking. New 1.68 or present 1.62 sizes. Price 75¢.

•

THE TIGER

The "U. S." Tiger is an exact reproduction of the Royal, except for its circle-marked cover which gives it tremendous run and perfect putting. Price 75¢.

•

THE 444

The "U. S." true-center 444 is what is commonly known as a "tough cover" ball. Because of its slightly looser winding it offers the utmost resistance to cutting. Mesh or recess, plain or colored dot marking, new 1.68 or present 1.62 sizes. Price 75¢.

WHY are sales of "U. S." Golf Balls increasing faster than those of any other make? Why are "U. S." Balls being recommended by more pros this year than ever before?

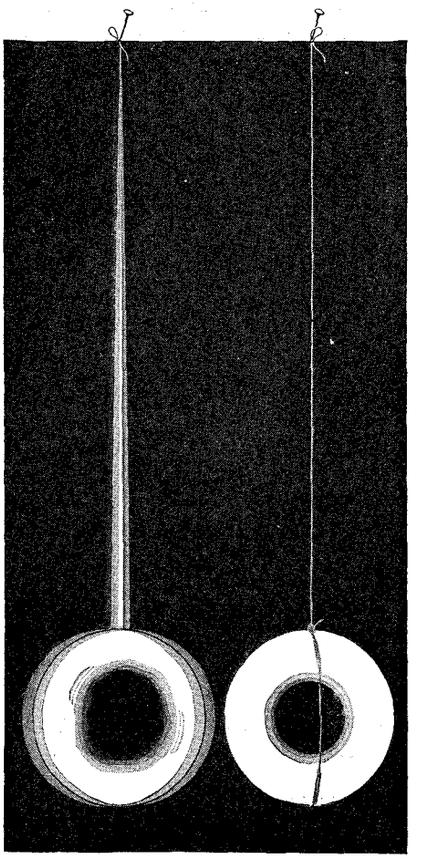
There can be only one answer: "U.S." Balls are absolutely *true-center*. Their manufacture is scientifically checked at every step—by the only manufacturer in this country that makes a golf ball from start to finish.

Now, why is true-center so important to *you?*

Read the paragraph under the flight-diagram at the right. This shows why it is impossible for an off-center ball to do your good strokes justice.

The spin-test shows clearly, before your own eyes, the difference between an off-center ball and a true-center ball when they get into the air. One wobbles and drops short. The other spins true and rides out your drive. On the green, their actions are just as different.

"U. S." Royals, Tigers and 444's are true-flying, true-putting balls—*because their centers are true!*



THE SPIN TEST

The X-ray tells the true story—and you can verify it yourself by trying the spin test. Tie ball with slip-noose to three-foot length of thread. Twirl ball to twist thread. Steady against swinging. Release. The ball on the left is off-center. It wobbles and causes the thread to vibrate. The ball on the right is true-center, and the thread does not vibrate.

"U.S." TRUE CENTER Golf Balls

Product of the United States Rubber Company

© 1930, U. S. R. Co.

WE ALSO MAKE THE FAIRWAY—THE BEST FIFTY-CENT BALL ON THE MARKET.
PLAY A NEW FAIRWAY INSTEAD OF A "SECOND" OR DOUBTFUL "REPAINT."

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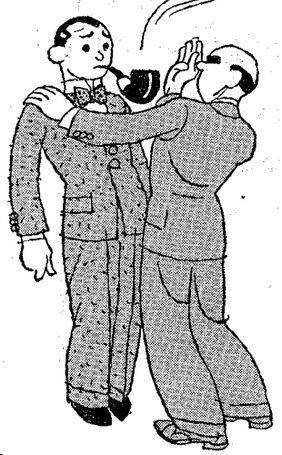
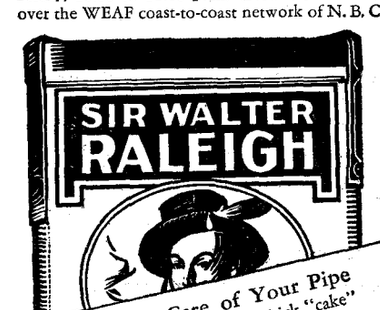
"In plain blunt words, Bill, your pipe smells like a 'Hot-Box'!"



ONLY an old and trusted friend would venture to speak so frankly.

A new pipe, or an old one carefully broken in with Sir Walter Raleigh's favorite smoking mixture, changes everything. And why shouldn't it? Sir Walter is milder and more fragrant. And it has the body and flavor found only in the finest of Burley, skillfully seasoned and blended. What more could we offer any pipe smoker? What more could he ask?

TUNE IN on "The Raleigh Revue" every Friday, 10:00 to 11:00 p.m. (New York Time), over the WEAF coast-to-coast network of N. B. C.



How to Take Care of Your Pipe

(*Hint No. 5*) It's not true that a thick "cake" makes a sweet pipe. A heavy cake makes a hot smoke. A cake is necessary, but in a pipe, as in a car, too much carbon makes heavy, hot going. A thin cake makes the coolest smoke. Send for our free booklet, "How to Take Care of Your Pipe." Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Louisville, Kentucky, Dept. 32.

...scovered How ...ood a Pipe Can Be"

IT'S 15¢—*and milder*

General Harbord's Most Exciting Night

WHEN bombs are dropping all around, when the city is shaken with explosions, when nearly every one in the hotel has prudently taken to the cellar, what should an American brigadier-general and a French lieutenant-colonel do?

Doubtless the thing to do is get into the cellar, Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord admits in his "Leaves from a War Diary" (Dodd, Mead). But, on the other hand, how can a brigadier-general in the National Army do that?

Truly, the General and his French friend, Lieutenant-Colonel de Chambrun, were in a quandary that night late in February, 1918, in the French city of Nancy, when the German airplanes were bombing the place. The General continues his description of his dilemma.

How can a brigadier-general take to the cellar, "especially if he doesn't do it right away at first? *Doing it at first might look* like policy, but waiting a while and then doing it looks as if one were scared—which one was, but couldn't well admit. Then, to go to bed and then get up and hunt a cellar wouldn't look well. And how would one in a cellar know when to come out and go to bed? So De Chambrun and I stayed in bed. But I wasn't very sleepy for some time."

THUS the honor of America was saved on what Major-General Harbord, then a brigadier, declares to have been his most exciting night. With Lieutenant-Colonel De Chambrun he had been on a tour of inspection, in the course of which he came to Nancy. Of his experiences during the bombing raid, he writes:

When within half an hour of the city, and darkness had fallen, it became evident that, tempted by the full moon, the Germans were raiding Nancy the Beautiful.

On each side the French anti-aircraft guns were firing. The flashes from the hidden positions of the batteries would first be seen, followed almost instantly by the flash of the bursting shrapnel in the sky. No airplanes could be seen by us, but the flashlights were playing across the sky, and the flash of the guns was practically constant.

As we came near, a section of the city lighted up with a rosy red, the flames of fire set by incendiary bombs. Fragments of shrapnel pattered down on the motor-car top, until my orderly on the front seat asked if I hadn't better put my helmet on, fearing one might go through the limousine top.

As we drove in, the firing ceased, and we congratulated ourselves that the raiders had gone.

We had telephoned for rooms, and came in and went directly to them on the sixth floor.

I had the corner room, and a bathroom led off it to the right, and then came De Chambrun's room.

About the time we reached our rooms, the firing began again. We opened the blind in his room and looked out, but could see nothing except the flash of bursting shrapnel, some of which was pattering on the roofs near us.

I returned to my room, intending to shave and get a hot bath before dinner, and went to the bathroom in my underclothing, intending to shave while the hot water was running.

Almost immediately there was a tremendous explosion, and the window of the bathroom flew past me and filled the tub with broken glass to the depth of three or four inches in the hot water.

The four windows in my bedroom all blew in, covering my bed with glass, as well as bringing in the curtains and part of the window-frames.

The whole house of concrete trembled and swayed.

Every pane of glass in the whole building was broken. The front was largely composed of plate-glass in the ground floor, and it all went in as tho cut by a knife.

GENERAL HARBORD grabbed his clothes, shut off the water, and ran into De Chambrun's room. In the meantime, we read:

He had gone down to the first floor before the explosion, and was standing in the hotel office when it came. He was slightly cut on the head by a piece of glass.

The whole hotel force, guests and all, were in the *cave voûtée*, as a vaulted basement is called, which is the place of refuge from bombers.

I asked for another room, and decided to cut the hot bath for the present. We looked into the *cave voûtée*, and found it full of people looking rather serious. De Chambrun and I agreed that we didn't think it would look very well for us to go there, and stayed above.

The firing ceased, and gradually the people came up, and preparations began for dinner.

We went into the darkened dining-room; the lights were turned on and the room filled with twenty-five or thirty people, including ourselves and my orderly and chauffeur. Five minutes later, perhaps, the firing began again, and everybody in the room ran for the cellar except our two soldiers and De Chambrun and me.

Eventually things quieted again, and others came up, and dinner was resumed and ended. In the meantime the fire department was pumping away down in the street on the burning hotel across the street. I went to bed, and the firing almost immediately began again.

There wasn't much doing in the sleep line until finally, about 12:15, the last firing died away, and the Boche sought his own side of the line.

The firing would be silent a few moments, the Boche being apparently driven away, and then it would suddenly resume, and within a minute or two there would be a terrific explosion somewhere, and we knew another bomb had dropt. Then the guns would chase the raider away again, and the same thing would be repeated about twice an hour.

Without doubt they were aiming for the station, and were rising to very great heights, gliding down across the city, and dropping these bombs, and then getting away. The anti-aircraft guns only served to keep them from coming too low, and seldom hit one. Nevertheless, they served a valuable purpose in keeping them up, otherwise they would have flown as low as they pleased, and dropt their shots with accuracy.

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Count Cutelli's Talkie "Racket"

HARK, hark, the dogs do bark, the roosters crow, the babies cry, and the frogs croak. The talkies have come.

But dogs, roosters, babies, and frogs, as we all know, can not always be depended on to perform when we want them to. How do the talkies make these animal and infant actors speak up when needed and keep still when that is desirable?

Well, they dispense with these actors themselves and turn the sound effects, in many cases, over to an Italian expert, Count Cutelli, whose specialty is making noises neatly and to order. He has worked, we are told, in such films as "The Love Parade," "The Trespasser," and "Condemned." The Hollywood *News* tells us:

Count Cutelli makes his living, and a very good one, by imitating animal sounds, sounds of sea waves, motor-boats, steamboats, airplanes, whistles, hurricanes, trains, and other noises needed for talking pictures.

He can crow like a rooster, cry like a baby, or croak like a bullfrog, producing all sounds in a natural way, with his mouth, and without use of props.

It all began when the Count was a boy on his father's estate at the foot of Mount Etna. Here he led a lonely life, amusing himself by imitating the birds, animals, and even the frogs on the vast estate.

When the war came along and he returned to his homeland, somewhat broken in health, wounded, and in poor spirits, he found the family estate wiped out.

The only thing he could do was to give the imitations he had learned. He went into vaudeville and became famous on the Continental stage. When talkies became popular, he came to this country. He is also an accredited correspondent for the Italian press.

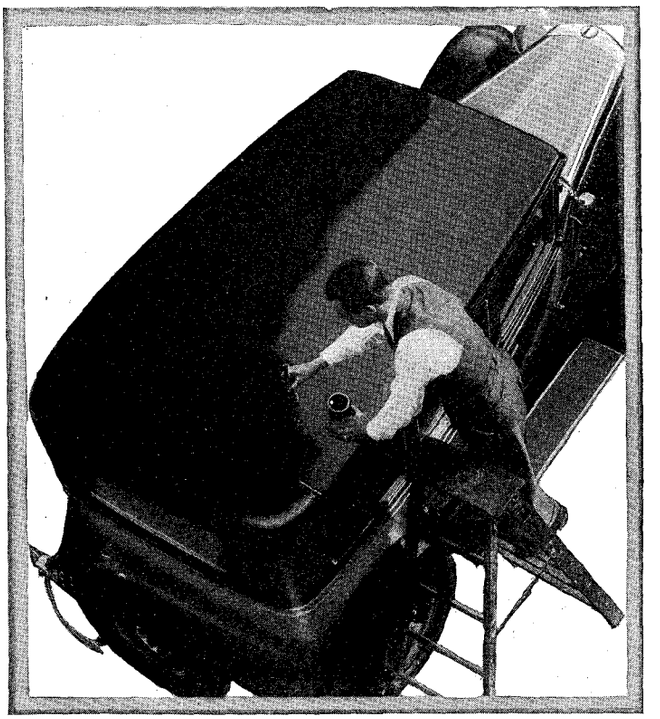
The next time you hear a lion roar or a seal whisper to its mate—you can grin to yourself and know that it's Count Cutelli.

SAYS Doris Denbo in the Hollywood *Citizen:*

He has spent most of his life giving his own vaudeville act of just this sort of imitation both in Europe and in America. He has been broadcasting over the radios for some five years. He believed he had exhausted the field his own peculiar talents could enter—and then out of a clear sky came talking pictures, and the frantic search for imitations that would sound like the real thing through the microphone.

He made a study of this and found that all these years he had been having his own vaudeville act, all the years he had spent studying at close range all the peculiarities of the birds and beasts of nature, as well as insects, the cry of a baby, the sounds found in every-day living all around him, must have been directed at this one discovery. He is a one-man sound-effects department, and should save producers a lot of money and effort, when they want natural sounds in their picture.

He claims that a French chicken sounds entirely different from a good old American one, and that an Italian one sounds still different. He can show you the difference—and not knowing anything about Italian and French chickens you have to believe he's right. It sounds different all right. Then he says river, lake and marsh frogs all have a different croak—and proves it.



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use No. 7 Auto Top Finish

SEND COUPON TO GET SAMPLE

TODAY automobile tops are low and in plain view. Some are sleek and shiny. Care and attention have offset the effects of sun, rain, snow, wind and vibration.

How about the top on your own car? Does it appear dull and lifeless? Do you find tiny checks and cracks developing in the smooth coating of the fabric?

Here's a simple, inexpensive way to renew your top and make it waterproof. Apply No. 7 Auto Top Finish. It beautifies and preserves the top fabric. You or your garageman can easily brush it on in half an hour. It dries over night.

When you refinish the top, use No. 7 Auto Top Finish. It is made by du Pont, the world's leading maker of auto top materials. It is ideal for all coated fabric auto tops, for side curtains, trunk covers, tires and tire covers.

You can get No. 7 Auto Top Finish at good dealers' everywhere. If you would like a sample of No. 7 Auto Top Finish, as well as No. 7 Duco Polish and No. 7 Super-Lustre Cream, fill out the coupon at the right.

Four other du Pont products—to make your car more beautiful

No. 7 Duco Polish removes Traffic Film—brings back the original lustre of your Duco Finish.

No. 7 Super-Lustre Cream is used after polishing to preserve the lustre and protect the finish against weathering. It is easier to apply than ordinary waxes.

No. 7 Nickel Polish cleans and brightens the radiator and lamps.

No. 7 Touch-up Black is for retouching scratches and worn spots on auto fenders.

Send for the Sample Beauty Kit

Send us this coupon (with 10 cents to help cover the mailing cost) and we'll send you the following: 1 sample can of No. 7 Duco Polish (enough for one polishing), 1 sample can of No. 7 Super-Lustre Cream (enough for the hood), 1 sample can of No. 7 Auto Top Finish (enough for a spare tire).

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Desk D-13, General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.
Canadian Industries Ltd., Paint and Varnish Div., Toronto, 9, Canada.

Send me your sample Beauty Kit for my auto. I am enclosing 10 cents (coin or stamps) to help pay the mailing cost.

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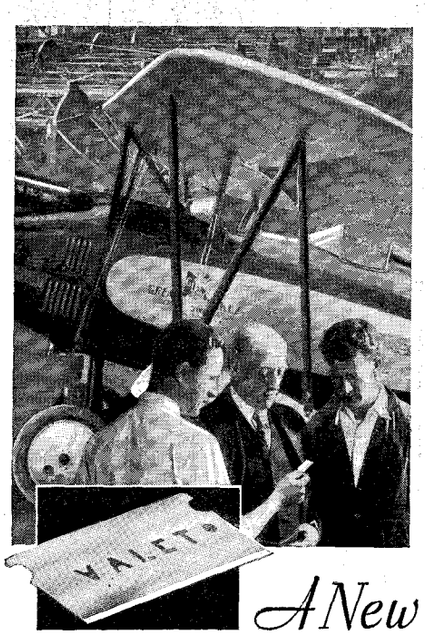
—MEN WHO KNOW FACES PRESCRIBE IT



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"THE steel, finish and shaving qualities of the Valet blade are a revelation to our metallurgists and engineers." *The Great Lakes Aircraft Corporation.*

* * *

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The new Valet blade is a triumph in steel —made by precision methods. Automatic machine grinding, honing and stropping assure utmost quality and uniformity.

Dermatologists prescribe the Valet because it is kind to the face—glides through beard lightly, without irritating the skin. This blade is made exclusively for the Valet AutoStrop—the only razor that does not require removal of the blade for stropping, shaving or cleaning. Use the new Valet blade in the Valet AutoStrop razor and enjoy real shaving luxury.

AUTOSTROP SAFETY RAZOR CO., INC.
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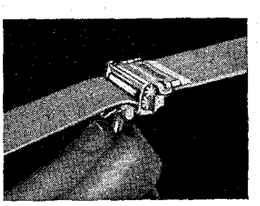
The new blade can be identified by the word "Valet" cut through the steel.



The NEW VALET Auto-Strop BLADE

CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED.
UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

IN giving up this section to the verse of students, the participants in the Witter Bynner Poetry Contest among high-school students deserve the first place. The first prize was awarded to Miss MacSweeney of the Fresno (Calif.) High School for four poems, two of which we quote, from *The Scholastic* (Pittsburgh):

CHASE

BY MARGARET PHYLLIS MACSWEENEY

Up the stream,
Dodging stones.
Surging laughter,
Breathless moans!

Over the hill,
Across the lane,
Flat on the grass
And up again!
Light on the brambles,
Splash in the moat,
Mocking cries
From a wind-white throat.
In through a window,
Flash on the stair,
Wild hair fallen,
White breast bare!
Laughing surrender,
End of a race
And red mouth lifted
To a lad's brown face!

FIRST COMMUNION

BY MARGARET PHYLLIS MACSWEENEY

One by one they come for Holy Communion,
One by one to the freighted altar
Like people in a pageant fearful
And forgetful of their parts. . .
. . . this is His blood . . .drink ye of it . . .
. . .this is His flesh . . .eat ye of it.—

I kneel and pray at my first Communion
"Father! I am afraid, I am young and gay
And they have taken my joy away
I am sad with the weight of a cross . . ."
. . . this is His blood . . .drink ye of it . . .
. . .this is His flesh . . .eat ye of it.—

THE second prize was written by a pupil of the Central High School, Scranton, Pennsylvania:

THE APPLE TREE

BY HARRIET MINDWELL VORIS

One morning, the morning she died,
I looked up from my plowing in the hot fields
And across to the old orchard, blooming early;
And there I saw her standing, beneath a tree,
With her brown hands gnarled like the branches above her,
And her hard eyes death-like in her face.

She held a flat pan in her hands,
(The kind we use for apple-picking for ourselves),
And she waited there, watching.
I couldn't think of anything to say except "What is it, Ellen?"
And when she didn't answer, I started across the field to her,

Wondering why she held an apple pan when it was only blossom time.
But half way across, I stumbled and fell,
And when I got up, she was gone.
I went back to the plow. At noon when I went in for dinner,
There she was—dead as a stone. The doctor said she had died
Early that morning, but I knew she hadn't
I've wondered why she came out into the orchard;
She hadn't left the house for twenty years.
I'm sure I couldn't help it if she took her life so hard.
"Lonely, terrible, grubbing in the soil," she called it.
Ellen had book-learning, she had.
That was what was wrong with her.
I've been worrying lately.
But I must be crazy.
She was probably happy in her own way.

THIRD prize is an attempt to translate a musical composition into words, the winner is a pupil of the Robert Morris High School, Morrisville, Pennsylvania:

PRELUDE

BY RALPH HARTZLER FOX

(*Op. 3, No. 2, S. Rachmaninov*)

An old, old man, (*Lento*)
with patriarchal beard
white with thought,
looking into you,
speaking venerable words
as if he were placing pebbles in your brain,
stone on stone.
. . . slowly,
building a wonderful edifice . . .
building to endure . . .
building for the future . . .
. . . nodding . . .
The wind playing
an almost-remembered melody
on its favorite instrument,
on its many-stringed instrument—
a forest of sacerdotal pines.

The tortured wind (*Agitato*)
moans about crying,
—The storm-king is coming.
—The storm-king is coming.

The snowflakes
like harpies rush in, screaming,
hunting the wind
that goes squirming over the plains.
their short-lived bodies piling,
making the world beautiful with resplendent death.

The wind blows with broad sweeps (*Lento*)
over white death,
grandiose,
throwing snowflakes
with condescending gesture.
Death sparkles . . .
. . . glitters . . .
An old, old man
. . . nodding,
heavy with learning . . .

A deep bell,
. . . a venerable church bell,
gives benediction . . .

OTHER poems, winning honorable mention, appear in *The Scholastic*. The tendency is toward free verse. Our space permits this single addition, which seems to have caught its inspiration from the Japanese:

A LOW NOTE

BY CHRISTIAN SORENSEN

Pick it easy,
Big Frog;
Pick it easy.
Pick your bass string easy.
Let your low note
Go high.
Let the dusk
Gather your low note
Till morn.

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CURRENT POETRY

Continued

A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD girl of Coral Gables, Florida, entered the poetry competition of the Joseph Brown Foundation of New York, the reward being a year's scholarship at Wellesley College. The contest was open to high-school pupils of the United States. First and second prizes both fell to her. The subjects set were "My Future" and "Dreams." The following gained the first prize:

MY FUTURE

By Charlotte Robson

A rose unblown, a flight unflown;
A garden with its blooms to come;
A song unsung, a knell unrung;
A picture, shadowy—yet unhung.
A home, maybe in foreign clime;
I can not know the plan Divine.
A wondrous pageant, unrevealed;
A jewel case with wealth concealed.
Thus doth my future on me wait,
With each tomorrow's opening gate.

A NEW college publication, *The Five Arts*, in book form, showing a high standard of typography and printing, comes from Dartmouth College. Its founders are Walter P. Chrysler, Jr., Nelson A. Rockefeller, Francis H. Horn, and Alan Bolte. It carries this poem:

TO CERTAIN MEN OF SCIENCE

By Kimball Flaccus

O carrion-eaters, O presumptuous ones,
Why do you loot old tombs, expound at length
On archeology, dissolve the stones
In acid that will catalogue their strength,
And gleaming bright on antiseptic tiles,
Marshal the elements in stoppered vials?

Is it unrest or fear that makes you pry
Among moon-mountains in the depth of night,
Where pards on padded feet go silently
Ranging their shadow-paths beyond the light?
Pan rocks with quiet laughter when he hears
The arrogant words that reach his pointed ears.

. . . . . .

Blind charlatans with vacuous smiling faces,—
Implacable smug masks,—robes starched and white,
Know you that beauty like a flame embraces
The sun, ignorant of how far its light
Flings across space, and flowers unaware
How many roots they have to hold them there.

Science is cold, astronomy has been dead
Since the last Grecian lad, deep in the grass
Fell sprawling, and threw back his curly head
To count the stars and watch a meteor pass
Down the night sky, trailing its fiery plume,
Proud and beautiful in the arms of doom.

THE third annual volume of "First the Blade—California Intercollegiate Anthology of Verse," is issued by Scripps College, Claremont, California. Selections representing twenty-six colleges appear in the volume, but our choice must be limited:

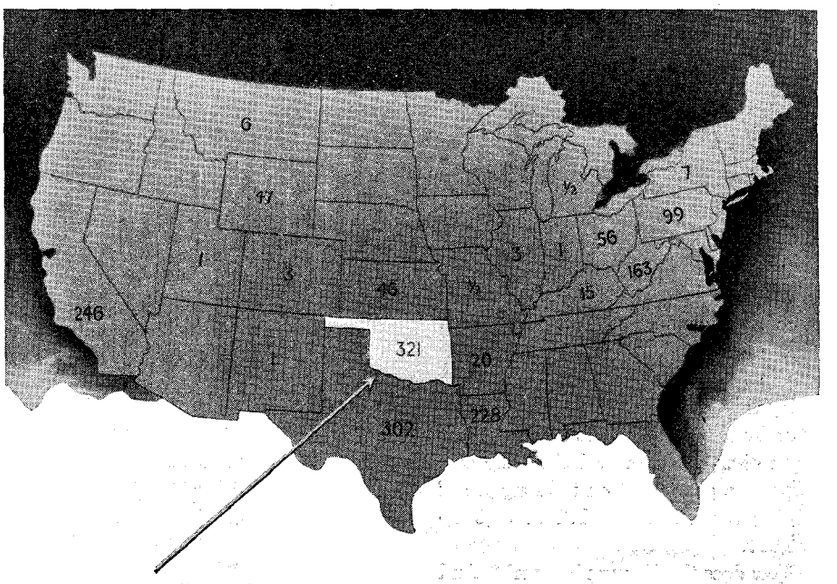
RETURN

By Maxine Abbott Cushing

The path led straight into the moonlight
And I followed.
Cool cleanness filtered through me,
And I felt that all my imperfections
Were cast behind and drawn into my shadow.

On the way back, however,
I noticed that each time
It was into my shadow
That I had to step.

—*Stanford University.*



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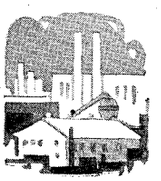
OKLAHOMA has one tremendous industrial advantage over all other sections in the entire world; she leads the world in the production of the one ideal industrial fuel—natural gas.

The figures on the map indicate billions of cubic feet of natural gas production for 1928. Oklahoma produces 20% of the nation's natural gas, and is centrally located in a group of 5 states which account for no less than 58% of the domestic supply of this fuel.

It was this fact, combined with Oklahoma's tremendous mineral and agricultural resources, her mild climate, and her nationally central location,—which recently led one of the nation's outstanding economists to assert that this state is equalled by only two others in industrial potentialities.

Oklahoma and the Southwest are practically virgin territory for manufacturing industries, as well as constituting one of the nation's most lucrative markets. This territory merits your investigation. Our industrial department is at your service, without obligation, and will be glad to furnish general or special information of any kind.



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Success of the German Loan

"THE SALE OF THESE GERMAN BONDS is perhaps the most substantial evidence yet on record that Germany has won back its right to confidence."

Thus comments the Nashville *Banner* on the first Young plan loan, the $300,000,000 issue recently brought out by the new Bank for International Settlements, and heavily oversubscribed, both in the United States, whose share was $98,250,000, and in Europe.

By this loan, we read, business takes over from the politicians the vexatious reparations problem, and Germany gets away to a good start on the long job of paying a revised war bill of $9,000,000,000.

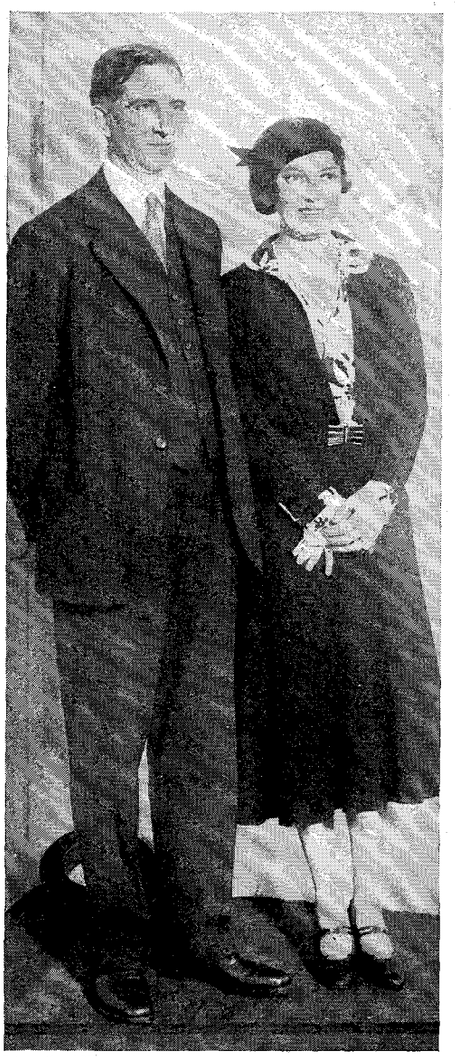
How does the Young plan work? And what is the purpose of the recent loan? Writes A. T. Miller in *The Magazine of Wall Street:*

To the layman, unfamiliar with such terms as the "commercialization of reparations" or the "mobilization of annuity payments," it may not seem quite clear how one set of international debts can be used as the basis for a still larger lump sum of international debt.

Yet the Reparations bonds are just that.

Perhaps the analogy between reparations payments and corporation financing might clear up this point. The gross income of any corporation is the result of the corporation's customers paying their debts. In other words, the debts of one man are the income of another. If the income of the corporation (realized through payment of customers' debts) is large and certain, then it is an accepted corporate practise for the company to capitalize this income by issuing securities.

This is exactly what Germany's debtor nations are doing in the case of the Reparations loan. They have an assured and guaranteed income payable to them each year for thirty-seven years. Against this income and through the fiscal agency of the Bank for International Settlements, the Reparations securities are issued and offered to investors, the world over, who have surplus funds for investment.



International Newsreel photograph

Honeymooning at Last

Mr. and Mrs. S. Parker Gilbert, returning from Berlin, where Mr. Gilbert's duties as Agent-General for Reparations forced them to postpone their wedding trip for five years.

MR. MILLER also tells us something of the new reparations arrangement under which the loan was floated:

The Young plan now institutionalizes Germany's economic and financial recovery. Some features of the Young plan have been subject of considerable controversy during the past years. Other provisions are still considered to be political, and will possibly come under further readjustment through diplomatic maneuvering in the years ahead.

But there is one provision that has been safely removed from the realm of controversy and politics to the realm of a strictly commercial debt. This is the fixt annuity of 660,000,000 marks which Germany has agreed to pay unconditionally each year for thirty-seven years.

This annuity is to be tendered directly to the Bank for International Settlements so that it may be "commercialized." It has been calculated that at least 550,000,000 of this unconditional annuity could be "mobilized" for international reparations loans. Capitalized at 5½ per cent. and allowing for sufficient amortization to retire the loan over the stated period of thirty-seven years, these annuities could be capitalized at an amount approximately a billion and a half dollars, if and when the investment markets of the world are favorable for the absorption of such a financial operation.

The present issue of Reparations bonds is the first step in commercializing these annuities, amounting to 300 million dollars in the world's markets.

For details of the recent loan, we borrow from *The Business Week*, which tells us that "the issue price was 90 in all countries excepting France, where tax exemptions made possible a price of 98." Continuing:

Interest is set at 5½ per cent. to yield 6.20 per cent. Dealer's commission was 4 points. The American share was offered by a consortium of forty-five firms, one of the largest groups ever brought together for an offering in this country.

These bonds are obligations on the German Government, and represent the long-planned commercialization of unpostponable reparations annuities. Through the World Bank, the proceeds of the issue will be apportioned among the nations to which shares are due under the reparations settlement.

The following table shows the countries in which the bonds were issued, the total allotted to each, and the share of the proceeds that each will receive, taking into consideration differences in issue price and commissions, and allowing for approximations necessitated in changing the various currency units into dollars so as to put them on a comparable basis. The $100,000,000 which is allotted to Germany is a direct loan to that country accompanying the $200,000,000 reparations mobilization, and, by arrangement, floated with it in the single issue.

Countries	*Reparations Bonds Bought*	*Proceeds to be Received*
United States	$98,250,000	——
Germany	8,568,000	$100,000,000
Belgium	4,865,000	——
France	98,336,000	132,215,000
Britain	58,320,000	50,000,000
Holland	29,346,000	——
Italy	5,786,000	13,105,000
Sweden	29,480,000	——
Switzerland	17,756,000	——
Japan	——	2,060,000
Jugo-Slavia	——	1,872,000
Portugal	——	748,000

With the bond issue and the recent sale of stock in the International Bank, American financial institutions have a more direct interest in the "B.I.S." and in German financial conditions than ever before. About 100 banks in the United States now hold World Bank stock, and it is believed that most of the same group also hold reparations bonds.

Not only were the new reparations bonds "extremely attractive" as an investment, according to Walter W. Ross, of Harris, Forbes and Company, as quoted in the New York *Herald Tribune*, but their issuance also "has the effect of greatly improving the fundamental value of other German issues which have been quoted in this market."

Seymour Parker Gilbert, whose job as Agent-General for Reparations became defunct as the Young plan went into effect, recently returned from Berlin. Excerpts from Mr. Gilbert's final report on reparations, warning Germany to put her finances in order, will be found on page 12.

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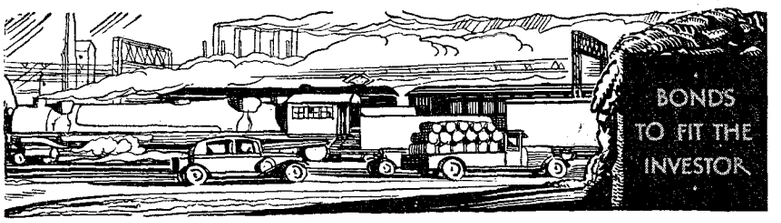

Are You Taking Advantage of Present Bond Yields?

A YEAR AGO—The public was immersed in the stock market . . . High interest rates for call money strongly attracted the surplus funds of corporations and banks . . . Real estate and building activities employed large amounts of money . . . A peak volume of general business required extra operating capital.

TODAY—The situation is reversed . . . interest rates, at home and abroad, are at their lowest level in years . . . Money is gradually releasing itself from other channels and gathering for conservative investment . . . The outlets for surplus funds have narrowed perceptibly to bonds.

This changed situation is not yet fully reflected in the bond market . . . Bond prices have not advanced substantially above the general level of 1929—the year of lowest average prices since 1925.

To the further advantage of bond investors, commodity prices have sharply declined to the lowest point since 1916—hence, bond income is worth more in purchasing power.

While it is always a good time to buy bonds, present market conditions are especially favorable to the bond investor . . . Outstanding values may be found, particularly among the sound, but less widely known issues, which are naturally slower to follow any major price trend . . . May we suggest issues to fit your requirements from our well-diversified list of current offerings?

Representative Issues from Our Current Offering List

FOR SHORT-TERM INVESTMENT

State Line Generating Co. 5½s	1930-31
Hearst Publications, Inc. 6¼s	1931
Fox Film Corporation 6s	1931
Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois 5s	1931-32
Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co. 6s	1932-33

Average Yield about 5.34%

FOR LONG-TERM INVESTMENT

500 Fifth Avenue, Inc. (N. Y. City) 6½s	1949
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. 5½s	1950
Berlin City Electric Co. (Germany) 6s	1955
The Kansas Power & Light Co. 5s	1957
Penn Central Light & Power Co. 4½s	1977

Average Yield about 5.95%

FOR MARKETABILITY

Middle West Utilities Co. 5s	1935
Canadian National Railway Co. 4½s	1935-45
Insull Utility Inv., Inc. 5s	1949
Commonwealth Edison Co. (Chicago) 4½s	1956
Cities Service Co. 5s	1969

Average Yield about 5.17%

FOR HIGH AVERAGE YIELD

Allied Owners Corp. 6s	1933-40
American Service Company 6s	1944
Consumers Company (Chicago) 6s	1946
Chicago Herald & Examiner 6½s	1950
Chicago North Shore & Mil. R. R. Co. 5½s	1956

Average Yield about 6.93%

FOR GENERAL DIVERSIFICATION

Butler Brothers 5s	1937-44
Hotel St. George (Brooklyn) 5¾s	1943
Iowa Southern Utilities Co. 6s	1950
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board (Sydney, Aus.) 5½s	1950
Peabody Coal Co. 5s	1953

Average Yield about 6.30%

FOR TAX EXEMPTION

Wichita, Kansas, School District 4¼s	1933-45
Tacoma, Wash. 4¾s	1935-38
Louisiana Port Commission 4½s & 5s	1936-70
City and County of Dallas, Levee Imp. Dist. 5½s	1942-58
Kansas City, Mo. 4¼s	1951

Average Yield about 4.57%

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

The Ticker's New Alphabet

A FEW days ago a number of New York Stock Exchange favorites blossomed out under new symbols on the ticker tape and on the customers' room boards.

The shifting symbols, particularly the prized one-letter abbreviations, tell the story, as Fred Gardner remarks in the New York *Evening Post*, "of the waning popularity of the rails and other old-time favorites and the rise of new stars on the Stock Exchange firmament, such as Radio, Montgomery Ward, and United Corporation." These comparative newcomers, we are reminded, have taken the symbols which once stood for former favorites like Reading, International Mercantile Marine, and Union Pacific. Attention is called to some of the recent changes:

American Telephone and Telegraph, which for thirty years has been ATT on the tape, gets the T formerly held by Texas and Pacific, and Standard Brands, listed last summer, takes SB from Seaboard Air Line.

Fox Film, formerly FOX, is given F, once used for Fleischmann, which went into the Standard Brands merger last summer. Warner Brothers Pictures is shortened to WB from WBP, and Paramount-Publix becomes PX instead of FP.

It was during the big bull market, which ended last summer, that most of the rails lost their abbreviations to new favorites:

The pressure of recording constantly increasing sales and keeping the tape abreast of the market made every second a matter of importance.

One character on the tape makes a difference of only 1-50,000th of a second, but multiplied by thousands, the saving of time involved eventually tallies up to a figure of importance. Where from 200,000 to 500,000 shares of Radio are turned over when that favorite is active, transactions in Rock Island and Reading, which formerly were known to old-time tape readers and board-room traders as R on the ticker, seldom exceed a few thousand shares a day.

When the last important batch of changes was made, in July, 1928, the Coolidge bull market was on, and motors rode the tide of speculative popularity. Chrysler won the symbol K from Missouri-Kansas-Texas, and Hupp received the H long held by the New York and Harlem.

Other Coolidge bull-market favorites also got new and shorter symbols then.

International Nickel took N from the Norfolk and Western, Radio the R from Reading, Sears Roebuck the S from American Sugar Refining, once a very active stock, and Montgomery Ward shed MOW for M.

In the same bull market Standard Oil of New Jersey succeeded to J, formerly held by Central of New Jersey, and Denver and Rio Grande lost D to Davison Chemical.

X, abbreviation for United States Steel, the most widely known symbol on the list, and market index for the tape readers, made its début in 1919, during the post-war speculation in steel shares. It was created for Steel, whose symbol previously had been US.

Still, not all the rails have lost their one-letter symbols: "Atchison still heads the whole list with A; Erie clings to E, and New Haven retains the V it received when the Victory Loan symbol was abandoned." The writer in *The Evening Post* then quotes a few words from Mr. William Crawford, of the Stock Exchange, who is in charge of the work of finding new symbols for new favorites:

In selecting the abbreviations, we try to make them fit the abbreviations of the stock or its popular designations. Consolidated Gas is 'Gas' in Street parlance and G on the tape. RKO fits Radio-Keith-Orpheum nicely, and Anaconda Copper deserves the C which, from the days of Amalgamated Copper, has stood for the leading copper stock.

The mechanism of the old ticker also makes it necessary to select letters in sequence in order to save time. Thus, AB would be preferable to BA, because it would save one revolution of the recording mechanism.

The new, high-speed ticker, which works somewhat differently, makes the sequence problem of secondary importance.

Why the Dial Phone Is on the Way

THE Congressional opposition to the dial system of telephonic connection, which was discust in a recent issue of THE DIGEST, is a matter of concern to the nearly 500,000 shareholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, declares J. C. Royle in a Consolidated Press dispatch from Washington.

And many of these stockholders are already giving expression to this concern, we are told.

It seems that a recent study of the New York situation, as reported to the Federal Department of Commerce, "indicated that in ten years the growth of the use of the telephone is to be so great that there will not be enough operators to take care of the calls under the old manual system," and telephone engineers are predicting "that in fifteen years practically all connections will be made by dial, altho there will always be exceptions in special cases." To quote Mr. Royle further:

There are now two systems in use.

The panel system and the step-by-step dial system are utilized in various cities. The size of the community and the volume of telephonic communication determine which shall be used in most instances.

There are now about 20,000,000 telephones in use in the United States. Nearly 5,000,000 are operated on the dial plan. There were 867,127 telephones changed from the manual to the automatic plan of communication in 1929, and in that year there was an increase of 23,220 manual phones. This growth has been registered since 1892, when the dial phones in America were first installed on a large scale in Portland, Maine, and Auburn, New York

The heated arguments over the dial

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phones is the more significant, we read on, since the American Telephone and Telegraph Company now has more shareholders than any other corporation in the world, and the company is doing its best to keep its stockholders thoroughly informed.

This problem of the cost of telephone service, in which of course the use of dial phones is involved, is now being given serious consideration in practically every big center of industry in the United States.

The Small Investor in the Stock Market

A WALL STREET tradition has it that small stockholdings multiply in a falling market—such as we have been having in recent weeks. Such a decline attracts the bargain hunter, and, as we read in *The Wall Street Journal*, "investors who buy from one to ten or fifty shares of this stock and that, paying in full and laying their certificates away, are an exceedingly numerous class." It is further observed that:

To no small extent the collapse in prices last fall was due to the withdrawal of the small investor from a market which had climbed too high to interest him.

Definite figures are now available to show that stock prices of the latter part of 1929 and the first quarter of 1930 again recalled the small investor into the market, as low prices have always done.

For example, holders of General Motors common stock increased from 117,788 near the end of last July to 176,714 at the close of October, and made a further gain to 218,413 before the end of January this year.

This was more than two and one-half times the number at the end of January, 1929, a large majority of the new common stockholders having invested in the company during or immediately after the swiftest and most extensive decline the market ever experienced.

Such a determination on the part of men and women of limited means to go into the automobile business in partnership with the du Ponts and the Sloans, despite a trade depression which centered its intensity in that industry, is really amazing.

In kind, tho probably not in degree, it has parallels elsewhere.

Thus, holders of United States Steel common numbered 105,612 last June, 117,956 at the end of the year, and 124,079 in the first quarter of this year. Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders were 157,142 last August, 191,079 at the end of the year, and 207,188 in April, 1930.

It is only fair to say that the ledgers of numerous other strong companies would tell a similar tale.

Law-Making Sex.—"Women, in my opinion, are different now from what they used to be."

"How's that?"

"There's my daughter, for instance—she's taking up the law, whereas her mother always lays it down."—*Border Cities Star.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

June 11.—The Chinese rebel forces overcome the Nanking Government troops, and advance in three columns on the Yangtze River cities—Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang.

June 12.—King Carol II signs a decree making Helen, his former wife, Queen of Roumania.

The French Chamber of Deputies ratifies the adherence of France to the act of general arbitration approved by the Assembly of the League of Nations, and the declaration provisionally accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The Dutch Senate ratifies the protocol to facilitate the adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice and the new arbitration treaty between the United States and Holland.

June 13.—Major Sir Henry Segrave, holder of the world's speed record on land, and his mechanic are killed when his speed-boat capsizes in Lake Windermere, England. The boat had attained an official average of 98.76 miles an hour for two runs.

British, German and Belgian copper interests are reported to have entered into an agreement to withdraw large purchases of copper and non-ferrous metals from the United States and place them elsewhere, as a move against the Hawley-Smoot tariff.

The Bombay Government in India begins mobilizing troops to cope with the civil disobedience campaign inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi.

June 14.—Chinese Nanking Government troops are reported retreating toward Wuchang, on the Yangtze River, before the advance of the Kwangsi Province rebels.

June 16.—Conditions in China are described as increasingly perilous because of both the Communist menace in the Yangtze River Valley and the threat of the Northern rebels against the Nanking Government.

June 17.—A revolution is reported to have broken out in Bolivia under the leadership of Roberto Hina josa, former Secretary of the Bolivian Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

The Chinese Nanking forces are reported to have recaptured Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, from the Kwangsi Province rebels.

Domestic

June 11.—Forty-seven lives are lost by fire and drowning when the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company's liner *Fairfax* rams and sinks the oil tanker *Pinthis* in Massachusetts Bay off the Scituate shore.

The House passes a bill, already passed by the Senate, authorizing the expenditure of $100,000 for a monument at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, where the Civil War was ended.

June 12.—The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee adopts a resolution asserting its "right as the designated agent of the Senate," to all the communications bearing on the negotiations prior to and during the sessions of the London Naval Conference.

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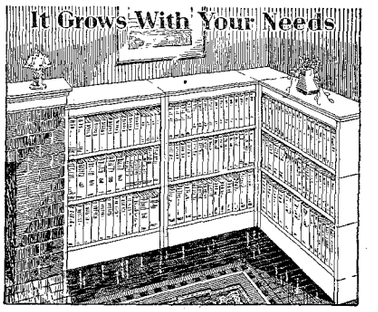

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President Hoover welcomes Dr. Julio Prestes, President-elect of Brazil, on a visit to this country, and entertains him at a State dinner.

President Hoover nominates W. Cameron Forbes of Boston to be Ambassador to Japan.

The Senate Lobby Investigating Committee decides not to insist on trying to force Bishop James Cannon, Jr., to answer questions concerning his political activities during the last Presidential campaign.

Max Schmeling, German contender for the heavyweight title, wins from Jack Sharkey on a foul in the fourth round.

June 13.—President Hoover announces that the United States is not involved in "one scintilla of agreement or obligation of any character outside of the London Naval Treaty itself."

The Senate passes the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, 44 to 42.

June 14.—The House passes the tariff bill, 222 to 153.

June 16.—Police Commissioner William F. Russell and Deputy Commissioner John P. Stege, under severe criticism since the murder of Alfred Lingle, Chicago *Tribune* crime reporter, resign, the former saying that he has been unable to overcome the obstacle of Prohibition.

June 17.—President Hoover signs the new tariff bill.

Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, wins the Republican nomination for United States Senator from New Jersey by an overwhelming plurality.

It is made known that the United States Government "views with disfavor" the exportation of arms to Russia.

The Gilded Age. — The man who invented the gold crown for teeth is dead.—*News Item.*

He gave his native land a golden smile,
And substituted for plebeian white
A bright expanse that dazzled at a mile
With costly rays of rich, effulgent light;
All the crowned heads of Europe could not cope
With the crowned teeth America displayed;
Polished anew each morn with dental soap,
Our proud bicuspids sparkled on parade.
We may have overdone the thing a bit,
And ordered gold regardless of expense—
The golden smile to-day, I must admit,
Is not a proper sign of opulence—
But the gold crown was mighty in our youth
And saw us through a nation's growing pains,
This oral surgeon glorified the tooth
And made it regal—peace to his remains!
May no brisk angel view him and observe:
"That needs a crown; we'll have to kill the nerve."
—*S. K. in Spokane Spokesman-Review.*

Knows His Hardware.—An Army junior had a quiz in science. The question was: "Define a bolt and a nut and explain the difference, if any." The boy wrote:

"A bolt is a thing like a stick of hard metal such as iron with a square bunch on one end and a lot of scratching wound around the other end. A nut is similar to a bolt only just the opposite, being a hole in a little chunk of iron sawed off short with wrinkles around the inside of the hole."—*"Exchange" quoted by the Boston Transcript.*

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House-Broken.—"Why does a red-headed woman always marry a meek man?"

"She doesn't. He just gets that way."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Time for Furs.—NIECE—"Oh! isn't the water cold?"

AUNTIE—"Well, you will wear those flimsy bathing-suits."—*Passing Show.*

Easy Come, Easy Go.—"Whenever you see a quitter," said Uncle Eben, "you's liable to see a man dat was'n' much of a beginner in de fust place."—*Washington Star.*

Two Hearts That Beat as One.—"Do you ever agree with your wife?"

"I did once, when our house was burning down, and we both tried to get out first at the door!"—*Nebelspalter.*

Hot-Weather Tip.—

She wore her stockings inside out
All through the summer heat.
She said it cooled her off to turn
The hose upon her feet.
—*Purple Parrot.*

Gymnasium Credit.—"You didn't roll your own cigarets before. Why do you do so now?"

"Because the doctor told me I needed a little exercise."—*Buen Humor* (*Madrid*).

Hello, Everybody!—The esteemed Lit Dige has some new head-line type, and some new style, too, such as quotation marks around the names of newspapers from which cartoons are reprinted. Maybefloydgibbons willexplainthistonight.—*F. P. A. in the New York World.*

Lively Lid.—A near-sighted man lost his hat in a strong wind. He gave chase. A woman screamed from a near-by farmhouse:

"What are you doing there?"

"Getting my hat," he replied.

"Your hat," exclaimed the woman. "That's our little black hen you're chasing."—*Sante Fé Magazine.*

Avoiding Life's Darkest Moment.—SERGEANT—"What is the first thing to do when cleaning a rifle?"

PRIVATE—"Look at the number."

SARGE—"And what has that to do with it?"

BUCK—"To make sure I'm cleaning my own gun."—*Annapolis Log.*

Go-Getter Marathon.—MAID—(to spring-cleaning mistress)—"There are half a dozen men down-stairs with vacuum-cleaners. They say they have appointments to give demonstrations."

MISTRESS—"Yes, I sent for them. Put them in different rooms and tell them to get busy."—*Humorist* (*London*).

Or Watertown N. Y.—Speaking of THE LITERARY DIGEST'S wet-or-dry straw vote, Jiggs of the Tarpon Springs *Leader* wonders how the vote went in Rye, N. Y., Whiskey Creek, Ark., Cornville, Ariz., and Big Bar, Calif. Probably wet, but how about Camelton, Tenn., and Dryden, S. C.?—*Jacksonville Times-Union.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Infant Prodigy.—Little 30-year-old Billy Wilson sang, "If I Had a Talking Picture of You."—*Unidentified Clipping.*

Extra Early Ones.—Here a massacre of 450,000 Christians took pace, 126 B. C.—*Caption in a Hollywood magazine.*

What's in a Name?—The arrest and confession of Isa Lamb, negro, has cleared up a number of petty breaking-and-entering cases.—*Orlando* (*Fla.*) *Reporter-Star.*

Triumph of Education.—Young man desires work of any kind. High-school graduate and 12 years college. Can drive any make car or truck.—*Mt. Carmel* (*Pa.*) *paper.*

Page Mr. Schmeling.—H. Louis is now in the East and will visit the United States on a buying trip in order that with the opening of the store an entirely new sock will grace the shelves.—*Regina* (*Sask.*) *Daily Star.*

Golden Calf.—In the great World War, many of our men displayed almost a supernatural strength and endurance. Brave sons of our Country—we honor your money on this Memorial Day.—*Richmond* (*Vt.*) *paper.*

And She Said, And He Said.—Announcement of Miss Randolph's resignation, after continuous service in the White House since the beginning of the Coolidge Administration, has caused considering etaoiet oaitaoi.—*Washington dispatch in the Birmingham Post.*

Or Volstead Highball?—

PEANUT BUTTER AND PICKLE SANDWICH

4 tablespoonfuls peanut butter.
2 tablespoonsfulls chopped sour pickles.
Pour over cracked ice. Add grape juice and water. Stir until well mixed.
—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Honorable Hot Dog Not a Vagitable.—The banana are a great remarkable fruit. He are constructed in the same architectural style as the honorable sausage. Difference being, skin of sausage are habitually consumed, while it are not advisable to eat rapping of banana.

Perhaps are also intrissing the following differences between the two objects. Banana are held aloft while consuming, sausage are usually left in reclining position. Banana are first green in culler, then gradual turn yellowish. Sausage start out with indefinite culler (resemble terrier cotta) and retain same hue indefinitely. Sausage depend for creation upon human being or stuffing mochine, while banana are pristine product of honorable mother nature. Both article resemble the other in that neither have pit or colonel of any kind.

In case of sausage both conclusions are attached to other sausages, honorable banana on opposite hand are joined on one end to the stem, other termination are entirely loose.

Finally, banana are strictly member of the vagitable kingdom, while afiliation of sausage is often undecided.—*Essay by a Japanese schoolboy, credited by the Shanghai China Press to "Fresh Howlers," by H. Cecil Hunt.*

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